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Huge Nazi Offensive Along 1,200-Mile Front Started

London, Oct. 6.

A HUGE German attack on a vast front of about 1,200 miles from south of Leningrad to the Crimea,—probably the major offensive to which Hitler referred in his recent speech—was today reported in full swing.

The southern thrust, which is being pressed strongly against Kharkov, is apparently the stronger. The northern thrust is attempting to break through south of the Valdai Hills. Neither the Soviet nor the German communique gives any information about these operations.

In the Crimea area the Germans are facing a counter-offensive by Marshal Budenny's troops. The situation there might become critical for the Germans as the Soviet attacks, coming from the north, are threatening their long left flank and forcing them to fight on two fronts to keep lines of communication free.

Grim Leningrad Fighting

A telegram from a correspondent of the official Soviet news agency, describing events in the Leningrad sector, says: "Grim fighting is in progress in the Leningrad area. In three months of war, one air unit destroyed 324 German planes at the approaches to the city. Two hundred and seventy-six of them were brought down in air combat and 48 destroyed in enemy aerodromes."

The correspondent adds that in a recent night engagement a Soviet company utterly smashed one S.S. battalion which had fortified themselves on the submit of a steep ridge. The Germans, believing a deep gulley, protecting the height from the rear, was unassailable, concentrated practically all guns elsewhere. The Soviet commander took his men across the gulley up the rocky hillside and caught the Germans unawares. The Germans fled in disorder. Those who tried to hide in the darkness were bayoneted. Over 100 Germans killed and 200 wounded littered the height; among them were 56 decorated with the Iron Cross.—Reuter.

Nazi Losses in Crimea

Moscow, Oct. 6.

German divisions storming Crimea are suffering heavy losses but are not able to dent Soviet defences, despatches here from the front said yesterday.

The despatches pointed out that the titanic battle was going on outside and not inside the Perekop peninsula, gateway to Crimea.

The Soviet Information Bureau also said that all German attacks on Leningrad were beaten off and the Germans suffered severe losses.

Despatches from the front said a fresh Rumanian assault on Odessa on October 2 were repulsed and Soviet troops commanded by Major-General Petrov counter-attacked in an unnamed sector and pushed back the Russians several miles.

The despatches said the surprise Russian counter-blow mauled three Rumanian frontier regiments who retreated step by step. After a tense trench battle the Russians captured 300 prisoners and 54 guns, said the despatch.

The Soviet Information Bureau said the German attacks on Leningrad were repulsed with heavy losses. For three days, Germans concentrated troops for an attack on a position held by Colonel Bondarev's troops, but on the first day of the attack the Germans were exhausted and retreated.

German Manpower Declining

The despatch quoted a captured German corporal as having said "we evidently will have to retreat. We have sustained such losses that there soon will be only tanks and planes left and no infantry."

Marshal Budenny counter-attacked in another important sector and dislodged Germans from a stronghold in a township with the initial "B", said despatches.

During a two day battle the German and Rumanian Alpine troops lost thousands killed and wounded, 55 guns, nine tanks, and hundreds of horses, said despatches. Stubborn defence was put up along nine miles of streets and alleys while defenders used machine-guns from balconies and windows but did not prevent Russians from taking the town, it was said.

A correspondent pointed out that the recaptured town was of great strategic importance, being the junction of several roads, where the Rumanians and Germans could concentrate huge forces.—United Press.

Hitler's Attack on Russia—Chapter Of Misfortune

London, Oct. 6.

Amid perverted facts and travestied truths that constitute the main body of Hitler's speech on Friday, there is one statement which is 100 per cent. true, writes the military commentator "Annalist."

It is the more surprising seeing that it not only supplies the key to what he himself describes as the most difficult decision of his life, but inferentially admits that his plans were based on false promises. This remarkable confession was as follows: "We were only surprised about one thing. We had no idea how gigantic the preparations of the enemy were and how huge was the danger."

One can almost read at the back of Hitler's mind the thought that if he had known these things, either he would have struck much earlier or not at all.

Humiliation for Hitler

He had already declared how painful and humiliating it had been to send his ministers to Moscow. It is fair to assume that he would have maintained his pretence of friendship, which it is now known was yielding him very much larger supplies of raw materials than figured in the trade agreements with Russia. Soviet Russia did not want war and was paying handsomely to keep out of it, but, completely deceived as to Russia's real strength and war potential, Hitler hoped for a quick and complete victory that would give him everything and enable him to pose as the champion of civilization against effete and incompetent Bolshevism.

In his resentment at his own mistake he unwittingly revealed the real motives which prompted his attack, but also the failure of his agents and fifth columnists in Soviet Russia. In France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland, German agents prepared the ground for a lightning attack that presently fell with unerring skill on the weakest defences of the countries marked down for invasion.

Staked on Certainties

Hitler knew the dispositions of his opponents, their strength and resources. He was staking on certainties. In Russia he appears to have been led completely astray not only as to the degree of strength of Russian resources but as to the temper, resistance and admirable unity of the whole people in national defence.

His revelation is as creditable to the Russians as it is humiliating and self-condemning for the Nazi regime.

As to the fighting, the last 24 hours brought no noteworthy development, and the great offensive of which Hitler spoke on Friday does not seem to have made any impression in spite of the lapse of another 48 hours.

It is probable that he was referring to the drive against the Crimea, but there are indications that Marshal Budenny is successfully turning the tables on the German flank. Both at Odessa and Leningrad the situation is virtually unchanged.—Reuter.

No Information of Naval Battle Near Brazil

London, Oct. 6.

There is no information in well-informed quarters in London regarding a reported naval battle off the north Brazilian coast, Reuter learns.—Reuter.

Exchange of War Wounded Set for Today

London, Oct. 6.

The exchange of British and German wounded war prisoners will be taking place tomorrow. This decision was reached today after dramatic wireless messages were sent across the 21 miles of the British Channel separating England and the Continent. The sick and wounded prisoners had been waiting since the week-end at Newhaven and Dieppe.

The German-controlled Calais Radio first called on the British Government to listen on its wave length for an "important" communication. The British Broadcasting Corporation replied in German stating that the British Government was ready, whereupon Calais Radio continued: "The hospital ship having aboard prisoners of war and German civilians can leave Newhaven Harbour on Tuesday, October 7. Please indicate the correct time of departure and the total number of sick and wounded prisoners, also the number of German medical personnel and the number of German civilian women and children aboard. The time of the departure of the hospital ship from Dieppe will be announced tomorrow on this same wave-length."

Message Received

The B.B.C. answered: "We thank you for your second message which we have received and shall answer in half an hour." Calais' first radio call across the channel was repeated with pauses for a minute or so until the B.B.C. replied conveying a formal "thank you" from the British Government.

The B.B.C. answered the Calais Radio with this message: 'The hospital ship will leave tomorrow. More details will be given as soon as possible this afternoon."

The wounded German prisoners on the hospital ship Dinard today saw their third dawn in Newhaven harbour. As the condition of the exchange scheme is that the crossing shall be made in daylight the Dinard, and the other mercy ship, the Saint Julien, will lie off Newhaven during darkness and will probably set sail at daybreak tomorrow.

The Journey Back

If the ships cross the Channel tomorrow morning the British prisoners waiting at the French port will not begin the journey back until dawn on Wednesday, arriving at new Newhaven sometime before noon.

Nothing was known by officials at Newhaven today about the possibility of a party of German women internees embarking with the Germans in the hospital ships. The women were not expected to arrive today.

Churchill Sends Message of High Praise to India

Simla, Oct. 6.

A message from the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, was read by Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, British Commander-in-Chief in India, before a secret session which followed the first meeting of the National Defence Council today. Mr. Churchill said:

"In the first year of the war it was impossible to find weapons and equipment necessary for the Indian Army. In the second year something was done, and in the third year large supplies of the most modern war apparatus will come in a steady flow to the expanding formations in the army.

Worthy of Highest Respect

"The sons of India have already in this war shown themselves worthy of the highest respect and honour among military men. Wherever they have fought—in Cyrenaica, Sudan, Eritrea, Abyssinia, Syria and now latest of all in Persia—Indian divisions have played an important and distinguished part. During 1942 the armies of India with their British comrades will be fighting on a long front from the Caspian to the Nile. By doing so they will be barring the eastward progress of the war, thus keeping the horrors of Nazi invasion a thousand miles away from the plains of Hindustan and the homes of their dear ones. This is a highly honourable task and also, as anyone can see, the best strategy. This is equally true whether applied to the interests of India or to the fortunes of the world cause now being fought out."

Base of Operations

At the inauguration meeting in the Council Chamber of the Vice-Regal Lodge the Viceroy declared: "As the war goes on, every day reveals more clearly the place which India has won for herself in the world. She is today a base of operations for a great campaign and great strategical movements. The Commander-in-Chief, whom men are glad to welcome back today from his consultations with the Cabinet, with his Majesty's representatives both civil and military in the Middle East and with our Russian allies in Teheran, bears a responsibility which few if any of his predecessors in that great office can have held.

"In discharging that responsibility from India he links India still more closely with those mighty movements taking place around us. India is the centre of a great supply organization which serves vital military needs of countries ranging from Australia to South Africa."—Reuter.

Japanese to Erect Guard In U.S. Embassy at Tokyo

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

The United States Embassy today accepted the request of the Japanese police to permit the police to erect a small police station inside the Embassy compound and also to keep the compound's gates locked between midnight and 7 a.m. to "assure fuller protection of the Embassy."

The sole door of the new police station will open on to the street and not on to the Embassy lawn.—United Press.

Three Voices in Unison

At an elevation of about forty-five degrees the sixteen-inch guns of the U.S.S. North Carolina, the first of America's newest series of battleships, roar as they hurl their shells about twenty-six miles away to sea. The photo was taken from the stern of the 35,000 tons vessel during recent firing tests.

Heavy Fighting Continues North of Changsha

London, Oct. 6.

IT is learned in authoritative quarters here that heavy fighting is going on between two Chinese rivers—Laotao and Liuyang—north of Changsha, where a few days ago the Chinese claimed to have inflicted severe reverses on the Japanese.

The Liuyang river is 15 miles to the north of Changsha, and in the neighbourhood of these rivers the Japanese are said to be at present approximately in the position to which they withdrew last week from the Changsha region.

According to information reaching London, the Chinese may be bringing up reinforcements both from the east and west, drawing troops from Hunan and Kiangsi. The position is still somewhat confusing, and it is possible that some Japanese units may still be south of the river Liuyang in the vicinity of Changsha.—Reuter.

Japanese Drive Quiets Down

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

With the capture of Chengchow and Jungtse on successive days, the Japanese drive south of the Yellow River quieted down while the forces moved into positions on a new war front.

The most sensational news of the day, however, was the appearance in Nanking of Captain Chang Yang-tung and two other officers of the Chungking Army Air Force, who flew to Nanking yesterday afternoon from Changsha in a Soviet-made SB-2 bomber, newly acquired by Chungking.

The officers, who participated in the fighting at Changsha, left the Chungking forces and decided to throw in their lot with the Nanking Government.

Chengchow Occupied

Field reports available at 11 o'clock last night indicated that nine Japanese detachments which smashed through the Chinese defence at Chengchow already have completed a clean-up of the city and are pushing toward a new front, while forces which entered Jungtse early on the morning of October 5 were continuing in a southwesterly direction without a let-up.

Domei correspondents who marched into Chengchow with the Japanese Army declared that Chinese already were returning to the city, though at the time of the Japanese entry the population was greatly depleted.

Meanwhile, in Nanking, the Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China, Lieut.-Col. Harushige Iwasaki, expressed satisfaction with the success of the Japanese drives both in Hunan and Honan Provinces, emphasizing that their purpose to "smash the backbone of Chungking's war resistance" had been completely attained.—Domei.

Chinese Admit Withdrawal From Chengchow

Chungking, Oct. 6.

The evacuation of Chengchow is admitted in a Chinese communique today, which stated that the Chinese garrison were withdrawn in an orderly manner to positions in the neighbourhood of Chengchow, where they continue to engage the enemy.

The Japanese are said to have broken into Chengchow from the north-east and south-east on Friday at noon, following which street fighting continued for several hours within the city between the Japanese troops and the Chinese rear-guard.

The total strength of the Japanese forces around Chengchow is now estimated at upwards of 30,000, supported by over 100 aircraft and between 70 and 80 tanks.

Japanese Casualties

The entry into Chengchow was effected by the Japanese central column, which is said to have achieved this success at the price of 2,500 killed and wounded. About an equal number of casualties were inflicted upon the Japanese left and right columes, the Chinese announcement claims.

The Japanese left column are at present held in the Yungtseh area, less than 20 kilometres north northwest of Chengchow, while the Japanese right column have been effectively engaged in the area to the south-east of Chengchow, it is further claimed.

No fresh news was received here yesterday from the Hunan front, except a brief telegram stating that the Japanese troops which landed from the Tungting Lake to the north of Hsiangying have been successfully dealt with.

Speculations on Offensive

Meanwhile, persons speculating as to whether the Chinese are going to launch a large-scale offensive in the Ichang sector appear to have received an answer from a semi-official statement, which says that during the week beginning September 2 when major operations for the possession of Changsha were in progress, the Chinese forces in the Ichang, Sinyang and Suihsien sectors staged a number of local attacks with a view to distracting the enemy.

Now that the Japanese have been repulsed from north Hunan, the objective of local operations in those sectors may be considered to have been successfully achieved, the statement declares.

British Bomber Makes Forced Landing in Siam

Bangkok, Oct. 6.

A British twin-motored bomber made a forced landing in the Amphur river in the Karburi district, according to word received here this morning. The crew of four did not suffer injury. The plane sank.—United Press.

Chinese Freed In Indo-China

Chungking, Oct. 6.

The majority of the hundred Chinese seized by Japanese military authorities in Indo-China have been released but some are still under detention, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, said today. He emphasised that the French authorities have an obligation to provide adequate protection for the lives and properties of Chinese on French soil.—Reuter.

Britain Sets New Tank Record

London, Oct. 6.

The Ministry of Supply announces that the impetus of "Tanks for Russia Week" continues and that last week's production constitutes another record for the first week's production of any month up to date.

It also stated that aircraft production had attained a new record and Mr. Winston Churchill had sent a message of congratulation to the Minister of Aircraft Production.—Reuter.

Japanese Sentry Shot by Robbers

A member of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, on sentry duty at the barrier at the intersection of Haining and North Kiangse Road, was shot and killed by armed gangsters, who were believed to have attempted to commit an armed robbery in East Seward Road a few minutes before that, shortly after 6.30 p.m. yesterday. An S.F.B. emergency ambulance was called out and the victim was removed to a Japanese hospital where, it was reported, he was pronounced dead. A male Chinese pedestrian was slightly wounded in the affray and was taken to the Shanghai Sanitarium Clinic for treatment.

The circumstances leading to the shooting affair were reported last night as follows:—

Alarm Raised

Seven or eight Chinese robbers, two of them reported to have been armed with pistols, entered a Chinese medicine hong at 446 East Seward Road where they intimated the assistants and made an effort to rob the shop. One of the occupants, however, raised an alarm and the criminals took to flight. Two of them were said to have been arrested later on.

In the meantime, all the barriers and bridges, separating Hongkew from the rest of the city, were closed by the Japanese authorities. The Garden, Szechuen and Chapoo bridges were closed at 8.47 p.m. Searches by the Japanese Naval Landing Party were instituted and all pedestrians and vehicles were subjected to the procedure.

The remaining five or six robbers, still in possession of the two pistols, had in the meantime escaped and were believed to have headed for the North Kiangse Road barrier, where, it was presumed, they made an attempt to dash for liberty. They succeeded in this after shooting the sentry.

Bridges Closed

The Kiangse and Honan Road bridges were also closed to all traffic following the shooting, and although the Garden, Chapoo and Szechuen bridges were thrown open to both the pedestrian and vehicular traffic at about 10.40 p.m., the others were kept closed by the Japanese authorities. It was also reported that the Reserve Unit had turned out to the West Hongkew police station and that the Japanese were carrying out searches on the boundary of their sector.

Little information could be obtained last night with regard to the shooting and it could not be ascertained in what part of the body the sentry had been shot. It was not known either if he had fired at the robbers.

Searches by the Japanese continued into the night, but it was not known whether any further arrests had been made.

Composition of New Australian Labour Cabinet

Canberra, Oct. 6.

The full composition of the new Australian All-Labour Cabinet was announced today by Mr. John Curtin, the Prime Minister, who will also hold the portfolio of Minister of Defence Co-ordination.

The full list follows:

Mr. John Curtin....Prime Minister and Minister Defence Co-ordination.

Mr. Francis Michael Forde....Army Minister.

Mr. Chifley....Treasurer.

Dr. Herbert Vere Evatt....Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs.

Mr. Beasley....Minister of Supply and Development.

Mr. J. S. Collings....Minister of the Interior.

Mr. N. J. O. Makin....Minister of Navy and Munitions.

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 ✱)

R.A.F. Stage Heavy Raids Along Coast Of Norway to Harass Nazi Convoys

Stockholm, Oct. 6.

The "Social Demokraten" in a despatch from Norway said that coastal shipping north of Trondheim has been temporarily halted by repeated devastating attacks of the R.A.F. on German convoys.

Northbound troops who were supposed to embark at Trondheim were sent back, said the despatch. Defence preparations are proceeding speedily along even the eastern border.

Preparations included mining of railways, roads and bridges, said the despatch. Travellers are not allowed to look out train windows when passing bridges. The despatch also reported that preparations were underway to evacuate the border town of Kongsvinger.—United Press.

Southern Italy Pounded

Cairo, Oct. 6.

An important railway junction, power station and munition factory at Marina di Cantanzaro in southern Italy, were successfully attacked last Friday by bombers of the Royal Air Force, according to a Middle East communique.

The raid was made from a low level, and hits were obtained on all objectives, causing considerable damage. A stationary supply train at the junction was also machine-gunned.

Bardia harbour and military objectives nearby were severely pounded for three successive nights, it is revealed.

A South African squadron participated in these effective raids and also carried out an attack on an enemy camp near Sollum.

Various reconnaissance flights and protetive fighter patrols were made during the weekend, but few engagements resulted, and none were of a decisive character.

From all operations only one British aircraft failed to return.—Reuter.

Filibustering Tactics May Hinder Revision Of Neutrality Act

Washington, Oct. 6.

TALK in the Senate of "filibustering" against any change in the Neutrality Act arose as President Roosevelt arranged to discuss the situation with congressional leaders tomorrow.

It is reported in Government circles that President Roosevelt has decided to ask only for the modification which would permit the arming of ships.

Senator Nye told reporters: "I do not know what is going to happen but I do not know what happened to President Wilson's bill, and history will repeat itself." This was a reference to the historic "filibuster" in March 1917, when 12 Senators talked President Wilson's ship arming bill to death.

There is a general agreement now that a group of 20 Senators could indefinitely delay and perhaps defeat any changes in the bill if they filibustered.—Reuter.

Those Favouring Revision

Washington, Oct. 5.

There is no doubt that three out of the five Senators who will confer with President Roosevelt on Tuesday regarding the abrogation of the Neutrality Act will advocate the immediate suppression of all restrictions contained in the Act, an influential Administration personality is understood to have stated today, according to well-informed quarters here.

Senators Alben Barkley, Kentucky Democrat and Senate Majority leader, Tom Connally, Texas Democrat and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Warren Austin, Vermont Republican, have already declared themselves in favour of removing the ban on the arming of American merchantmen and their despatch to the war zones.

Stand of Other Senators

It is understood that Senator Walter F. George, Georgia Democrat and Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, advocates the arming of merchantmen but is opposed to their being sent to the war zones.

Senator Charles L. McNary, Oregon Republican and Senate Minority Leader, is against any important modification of the Neutrality Act.

As for Representative Sol Bloom, New York Democrat and Chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, who has been invited to attend Tuesday's conference as an observer, he is in favour of the suppression of all restrictions in the Neutrality Act.

More Support for FDR

It is pointed out in Washington that President Roosevelt's "freedom of the seas" policy is gaining more and more favour in American public opinion, and well-informed quarters here are of the view that many influential Senators will urge the President to take advantage of this situation to obtain a virtual repeal of the Neutrality Act. The position of these Senators has been strengthened by the recent sinking of the American tanker I. C. White.

President Roosevelt, however, seems to desire the authorization to arm merchant ships and nothing more.

Straw Vote Results

Straw votes indicate that 20 Senators are against any modification of the Neutrality Act and may prevent a vote on any Administration proposal with filibustering tactics, or at least delay such a vote for several weeks.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota Republican and die-hard isolationist, categorically asserted today the opposition would fight any attempt to seek authorization to arm merchantmen, even if the Administration asks for only a partial abrogation of the Neutrality Act.

"The question is whether Congress must ratify the President's orders to the fleet instructing it to shoot on sight any Axis vessels in what he calls American waters," the Senator declared.—Havas Telemondial.

Demand That FDR Insist on Russian Religious Freedom

Washington, Oct. 6.

As the House today headed for a test vote on assisting the Soviet Union, the Rev. Edmund Walsh, former Vatican representative in Moscow, demanded that President Roosevelt insist on religious freedom by Russia as part of any United States lend-lease aid.

This explosive phase in the current controvery almost coincided with the return to America of Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, while Mr. W. Averell Harriman, head of the U.S. mission to Russia, was still unreported regarding the President's instructions to take up the question of religion with M. Joseph Stalin.

Meanwhile, the President's wife, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in a radio broadcast, last night said that there never had been any question of Russia preventing people from getting together to form a church, but the difficulty arose in connection with the education of young men for priesthood.

She said also there has been no real difference in the form of the Soviet Government of today and the "other Dictatorship Government."

The Rev. Walsh is now vice-president of Georgetown University. He formerly was the Vatican's representative in Russia during negotiations seeking an environment in the Soviet Union for religion satisfactory to the Roman Catholic Church.

The Rev. Walsh's statement indirectly asked President Roosevelt to compel M. Stalin to make good on constitutional guarantees anent religion.—United Press.

Strike Threat to Puget Sound Yards Removed

Seattle, Oct. 6.

The Council of Welders and Burners last night withdrew the threat of a strike in the Puget Sound shipyards when it introduced an agenda at the opening of the 61st convention emphasizing labour's enthusiasm for national defence.

The strike would have crippled operations in the shipyards through the walkout of 1,700 welders to enforce demands for a formation of their own union.—United Press.

Argentine Ambassador Attends Lyons Fair

Lyons, Oct. 6.

The Argentine Ambassador to France, Sr. Carcano, yesterday was here visiting the Argentine exhibit at the Lyons trade fair.

Sr. Carcano was received by a fair committee whose president thanked him for Argentina's presence at the fair. The Ambassador then visited various fair exhibits.—United Press.

Former Mayor of Prague Is Executed by Firing Squad

Berne, Oct. 5.

DR. Klapka, former Mayor of Prague, who was sentenced to death a few days ago by the dreaded People's Tribunal, fell before a firing squad today somewhere in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Dr. Klapka received his sentence on October 2, the day after he had been mentioned as witness for the prosecution in the trial of General Alois Elias, Premier of Bohemia and Moravia, who has also been sentenced to death.

Dr. Klapka's execution now raises the question as to whether the death sentence against General Elias will be carried out. Czech press reports on the trial specify that he was not tried by the People's Tribunal in Berlin, as generally believed, but by the People's Tribunal of Prague, which sat in the Petschak Palace, specially prepared for this purpose.

Three-hour Trial

The trial lasted three hours and the death sentence was decided upon after the judges had deliberated three quarters of an hour. Dr. Geschke was in charge of the prosecution.

One of the charges levelled at General Elias was that he was aware of the existence of secret relief funds amounting to Czech crowns 2,000.000, which Dr. Klapka had built up with the aid of public funds and placed in a public account in the name of an official employed by the financial administration in Prague. These funds were used for the relief of families of Czech citizens who had sought refuge in Great Britain to collaborate with the Benes regime, and the families of Czechs arrested by the German authorities in the Protectorate and to facilitate the flight abroad of certain personalities.

Said Guilty of Complicity

The prosecution charged that General Elias had tolerated this illegal action, and had been guilty of complicity in the flight of Minister M. Feierabend, M. Negas and General Cihak.

The municipal authorities had registered this relief fund as part of the social welfare programme. Questioned on the subject, Dr. Klapka confirmed the illegal use of the funds, but denied that they had been used to aid the flight of certain personalities.

Another charge against General Elias was that he had taken part in a conspiracy organized on Bohemian and Moravian territory by Generals Inger and Neumann, and that he had participated in an espionage organization headed by Dr. Schmoranz, chief of the Protectorate's Press Department, operating under the name of "Press Control Service." The members of this organization were recruited from among officers in the Czech army's information service. Their task was to inform the Premier of military events such as the movements of German military trains and the construction of strategic highways.

The newspaper "Poledni List" declared today that contrary to press reports, General Elias did not confess to everything. Asked whether he admitted his guilt, he replied "partly." He admitted having known of the existence of the Press Control Committee and to have received information from it. He refused to reply when asked why he had not dissolved the Committee. He denied having any knowledge of the conspiracy of General Inger.

The statesments made by General Elias seem to show that the events which had occurred while he was at the head of the Government did not correspond with his personal views, but he was unable to prevent them. From the German view that General Elias played a double game and misinformed the Protector, it appears that the activity of the Premier was uncovered only when Herr Reinhardt Heydrich, high Gestapo official, was appointed Acting Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.—Havas Telemondial.

15 Czechs Facing Death

New York, Oct. 6.

The British Broadcasting Company was heard today to announce that Herr Reinhard Heydrich, Reich Protector for Bohemia and Moravia, had ordered the execution of fifteen more Czechs, all officers of the former Czechoslovak army.—United Press.

New Croation Execution Law

Berlin, Oct. 6.

The "Donnau Zeitung" of October 3, copies of which reached here today, announced a new Croat law empowering the Minister of Interior of Croatia to name ten leading Communists who will be executed for each person murdered when the murderers could not be arrested within ten days.—United Press.

Budenny Said to Have Struck Blow at Nazi's Weak Link

London, Oct. 6.

WHILE warning that it was too early to judge the influence Marshal Semion Budenny's latest success in the Melitopol area will have on the situation as a whole, British military experts today believed that he had struck a shrewd blow against the weakest point of the German position.

They added that the Germans apparently considered Rumanian troops as sufficient protection for their right flank while the Germans concentrated further north for a drive on Kharkov and thence to Moscow.

Marshal Budenny, however, struck first and now threatens to outflank the German position along the Sea of Azov and also to attack the left flank of the Nazis driving toward Crimea.

The military experts also pointed out that the Russians had attacked at a point where the Black Sea Fleet's guns can be brought to bear and the successful 20-mile advance came at a critical time on the most dangerous front.

Possible German Aims

Meanwhile, qualified British commentators and observers warned that the German claims of "gigantic operations" may mark a new attempt to cut off Marshal Budenny's army in the south from Marshal Semion Timoshenko's centre army and thus prevent close co-operation between the two.

If the German move proves successful, they added, it might open the way both to Moscow and the Caucasian oilfields.

The attack on the Red capital might take the form of another wide pincer movement aimed at encircling the city with Marshal Ritter Wilhelm von Leeb's and Marshal Fedor von Bock's armies coming from the north-west and Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's from the south.

They pointed out that Marshal von Rundstedt's forces already were thrusting toward the important railway junction of Kursk, 300 miles south of Moscow.

In this connection some observers see significance in the fact that the Luftwaffe in the past week has been concentrating on the railroad network around Moscow.—United Press.

Soviet Paratroops Still Operate

Berlin, Oct. 6.

Official despatches from Rumania yesterday admitted that 10 cent. of the Soviet Russian parachutists dropped behind the Rumanian lines were still active. Damage to the Ploesti oil fields totalled nearly 300,000,000 lei already it was stated. — United Press.

Rumanians Publish Casualties

Berlin, Oct. 6.

Fifteen thousand Rumanian soldiers are missing thus far in the war against Russia, according to a Rumanian communique published here yesterday by D.N.B.

The communique said that "since commencement of the war 15,000 Rumanian troops are missing, 7,000 to 8,000 of which must be considered dead and the remainder in Soviet prison camps.

"Twenty thousand of our soldiers were killed in action and 76,000 were wounded, 80 per cent. of them slightly," the communique said.

"We captured more than 60,000 men from the Soviet force fighting on the Rumanian front," said the communique. Soviet forces lost 70,000 killed and aproximately 100,000 wounded.

"Rumanian forces destroyed 553 Soviet planes, and we lost 120 planes," the communique continued. "Rumanian forces captured large quantities of war materials and munitions. Thus far 90 per cent. of the parachutists and terror groups dropped behind Rumanian lines have been captured.—United Press.

Hitler Spoke to Bolster Falling Moral in Germany

Moscow, Oct. 6.

THE director of the Soviet Information Bureau, M. Alexander Scherbakov, yesterday in a lengthy article said the real reason for Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Sports Palace speech was to bolster sinking German *moral* and "protect" his rear.

The article, entitled "Hitler deceived the German People," follows in part:

"On October 3 Hitler spoke on the radio. He chose the 'Winter Aid' Campaign as a pretext for coming out with the speech. However, we know this year the 'Winter Aid' Campaign in Germany was launched a month ago and in this connection several weeks ago Hitler issued an appeal to the population. Thus, Hitler's speech is in no way connected with 'Winter Aid.'

"What then are the real motives which compelled Hitler to come out with a speech before the German people? The tremendous losses of the German-Fascist army on the eastern front cause anxiety, alarm and dissatisfaction with Hitler's policy of war and violence. The German population does not trust Fascist lies on 'unparalleled victories of the German armies' and progressively loses confidence in the favourable outcome of the war. Fear for his rear—this is the true reason which compelled Hitler on the third of October 1941, to broadcast a speech to the German population with a fresh dose of boastful and equally false promises and assurances of an early victory.

Hitler the Aggressor

"As is known Hitler is convicted by world public opinion of being an aggressor as regards the U.S.S.R. of violating unilaterally the non-aggression pact with the U.S.S.R. and of attacking the U.S.S.R. without any reason being given by the latter and without presenting any demands and without declaring war.

"Thereby he once again demonstrated that he is an imperialist, an invader of foreign lands. Today, and this is not the first time, Hitler tries to wriggle out and camouflage his piratical policy. In his speech Hitler asserts that he did not attack the U.S.S.R. but only forestalled the attack on Germany on the part of the U.S.S.R. He asserts that acting in this way he wages a defensive war and defends Europe from the U.S.S.R. Yet he said the same things while seizing Belgium, Holland, Norway, Poland, Greece and Yugoslavia when he asserted that these countries constituted a menace for Europe and served as an arena for attack on Germany.

"And ridiculous as it is to present Hitler as a party defending itself from Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland and other countries although those countries were Britain's allies, all the more ridiculous and absurd is it to present the U.S.S.R. as a country menacing Germany even if for the reason that the U.S.S.R. was not in alliance with any power warring with Germany. On the contrary, the Soviet Union concluded with Germany a non-aggression pact beneficial results of which were extolled by Hitler himself and Ribbentrop in official statements. Is it not a fact that not Soviet troops invaded Germany, but German troops invaded the U.S.S.R.? What can the notorious juggler and professional fraud, named Hitler, oppose to this fact?

Hitler's Lies

"Hitler tells a lie in stating that in the course of negotiations in Berlin M. Viacheslav Molotov demanded the Straits, the subjugation of Finland and the invasion of Bulgaria against which Hitler, as it transpires, protested. This falsehood was several times officially denied by the Soviet side. And was there a need of denials? Hitler himself knows very well that he is lying and deceiving the public opinion. How else would one explain the fact that after M. Molotov's Berlin visit a joint communique was published by Germany and U.S.S.R. to the effect that an exchange of views was held in the atmosphere of mutual trust and established mutual understanding on all most important questions of interest to U.S.S.R. and Germany.

"Is it not a fact that the joint communique was published with Hitler's full consent?

"Hitler's affairs are bad indeed if he thinks that the public opinion of Europe and the whole world has forgotten these and similar facts convicting Hitler as a professional fraud.

Hitler tries to deceive public opinion not only as regards his imperialistic and predatory policy. He attempts to do the same also as regards the losses of Germany and U.S.S.R. in this war. Hitler had to make a painful admission in his speech: when he said "We had erred in our estimation of the force of our adversary."

Delirious Data

"Following this forced admission Hitler cited fantastic and delirious data on the losses of the Red Army. According to his assertions the Red Army has lost 2,500,000 killed, 22,000 guns, 18,000 tanks and 14,000 planes. These figures are manifestly and absurdly false. In reality the Red Army lost in this period 230,000 killed, 720,000 wounded, 178,000 missing, in all 1,128,000 men, about 7,000 tanks, 8,900 guns and 5,316 aeroplanes.

"Since Hitler conceals from the German population and the world the losses sustained by the German army in the course of three odd months of war against the Soviet Union the Soviet Information Bureau reports:

"In the course of this period the German fascist troops lost at the Eastern front over 3,000,000 killed and wounded and war prisoners—that is approximately as many as the Germans lost in the past World War on all fronts in two years of hostilities. No less heavy are the German losses in arms:

"In the course of three odd months of war the Germans lost over 11,000 tanks, 13,000 guns, 9,000 planes brought down by our air force in air combats and destroyed on aerodromes, not counting the planes lost while taking off or landing. These are facts."—United Press.

Japanese Seaman Tells of Dangers Faced by Convoys

Kobe, Oct. 6.

The only Japanese to see service aboard a British convoy, Morighige Nagayoshi of Kagoshima Prefecture, arrived this morning from Capetown aboard a Japanese vessel, bringing with him a tale of danger on seas infested by Axis undersea and air raiders.

The Japanese seaman who was employed aboard a Greek freighter at Kobe on January 1, 1939, found himself embroiled in the war when the European hostilities broke out, and his ship which was en route to South America, headed for Norfolk, Virginia, where it was turned over to Britain.

Part of Convoy

At Norfolk, the former Greek ship became part of a convoy of 12 vessels bound for Liverpool escorted by seven destroyers and four cruisers.

Describing the transatlantic crossing, the discharged seaman said that every night the convoy observed a blackout, reduced speed to five or six knots, and zig-zagged as a precaution against possible attacks.

He said the ship arrived at Liverpool late in November when Nazi planes roaring over the port in daylight, blasted British shipping.

Attacked by Submarine

Leaving Liverpool in mid-December, the Greek vessel joined a second convoy which met an Italian submarine. Describing the attack Nagayoshi said the Italian U-boat taking advantage of a fog in the north Atlantic, bobbed up in the middle of the convoy and fired a torpedo which sunk a destroyer, the latter not having a chance to manoeuvre.

After the trip the Greek ship was assigned to the North and south American coastal run, from which it was transferred to the Capetown service, where Nagayoshi finally succeeded in securing the release from service with the aid of the Japanese consulate.—Domei.

Sir Earle Page Arrives in Manila

Manila, Oct. 6.

Sir Earle Page, Australian Minister of Commerce, who is on his way to London, arrived here this afternoon. He was accompanied by his staff, Mr. Patrick Coleman, Mr. William J. Low and Miss Margaret Ross. He will leave for London via the United States by clipper on Wednesday.—Reuter.

Five Counterfeiters Arrested by F.M.P.

Five counterfeiters of French Municipal Council coupons, issued to casual workers and valued at $2, were arrested by French police, in co-operation with the Shanghai Municipal Police, in various places of the Settlement shortly after 5.30 p.m. yesterday.

According to details obtained last night, a Chinese yesterday presented himself at a cigarette shop in the Concession where he asked for cigarettes. In payment he gave one of these coupons. The assistant at the cigarette ship discovered right away that the coupon was a counterfeit and called a policeman.

The man was taken to French police where he informed detectives where these coupons were made. Three places were raided by a police party, who arrested the five men and seize the paraphernalia used for manufacturing these coupons. In addition to this, the detectives confiscated 8,350 coupons.

Germany's Air Defence "Almost Completely Successful"

Nagasaki, Oct. 6.

Professor Minoru Hamada, of the Tokyo Imperial University, and Professor Heigaku Tanabe, of the Tokyo University of Technology, who arrived here yesterday noon aboard the Kobe Maru following their inspection tour of Germany's air defence facilities, declared that the present completeness of Nazi air defence was due to preparations begun long before the outbreak of the current hostilities.

The two professors said that Germany's air defence was "almost completely successful," and pointed out that German houses were built for air-raid defence with almost every private home containing adequate shelter, while heavy industry factories were widely dispersed in order to minimize the enemy's bombing effect.

Both professors expressed the opinion that the Germans believe in not only a Nazi victory, but also Japan's in the current Sino-Japanese hostilities.—Domei.

Many Communist Nests Raided in Switzerland

Zurich, Oct. 6.

The "Neue Zeitung" today reported from Berne that police raided several Communist nests in Switzerland after the appearance of Communist propaganda of various forms and the use of letters signifying that the Soviets were winning, this being intended to counteract the Nazi "V" campaign.—United Press.

Petain Arrives at Riviera Estate

Antibes, Oct. 6.

Marshal Philippe Petain arrived at his Riviera estate, Le Hermitage, at Villeneuve-Ludet, near here, yesterday morning by special train from Vichy, to remain four days on an incognito holiday. Taking a real vacation, Marshal Petain was accompanied by only his closest personal collaborators.—United Press.

Duff Cooper Going To Australia Nov. 1

Canberra, Oct. 6.

Mr. John Curtin, prospective Australian Prime Minister, announced today that he had confirmed an invitation to Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, representative in the Far East of the British War Cabinet, to visit Australia and that he would probably arrive on November 1.—Reuter.

Phillips on Vacation

Rome, Oct. 6.

The United States Ambassador to Rome, Mr. William Phillips, today hopped off in a plane for Lisbon where he will board a clipper for the United States on a month's vacation during which he will also confer with President Roosevelt.—United Press.

War Savings Reach £1,000,000,000

London, Oct. 6.

An amount of £1,000,000,000 has been subscribed in the War Savings Campaign, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, announced at a luncheon here today.

The King, in a message to the president of the war savings committee, Lord Kindersley, said: "There could be no better proof of the steadfast resolve of the whole country to persevere until final victory."—Reuter.

Further Hostages Arrested in Rumanian Cities

Bucharest, Oct. 5.

Several persons were arrested in various Rumanian cities as hostages responsible upon their lives for eventual terroristic outrages.

Saboteurs and terrorists will be shot within twenty four hours of their arrest.

Meanwhile, military authorities issued a notice urging the population to assist the army and the police in apprehending terrorists and parachutists.

Cash rewards were promised to those assisting the authorities in the capture of terrorists and parachutists while the families of civilians killed by enemy parachutists will receive five acres of land by way of compensation.—Havas Telemondial.

★Composition of New Australian Labour Cabinet

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Holloway....Minister of Social Services and Health

Mr. Keane....Minister of Trade, Customs and Vice-President of the Executive Council

Mr. Drakeford....Minister for Air and Civil Aviation

Mr. Scully....Minister of Commerce

Mr. Ashley....Postmaster-General and Minister of Information

Mr. Ward....Minister of Labour and National Services

Mr. Frost....Minister for Repatriation and War Service Homes

Mr. Dedman....Minister of War Organization and Industrial Research

Mr. Lazzarini....Minister of Home Security

Mr. Fraser....Minister for External Territories

Mr. Cameron....Minister of Aircraft Production

Mr. Lawson....Minister of Transport

The War Cabinet

The War Cabinet will consist of: Mr. Curtin, Mr. Forde, Mr. Chiefley, Dr. Evatt, Mr. Beasley, Mr. Makin and Mr. Drakeford.

Mr. Makin is the former speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Keane and Mr. Ashley are members of the Senate, thus giving the Cabinet, with Mr. Collings, five seats in the Senate, Mr. Collings had been leader of the opposition in the Senate.

Mr. Beasley, Dr. Evatt and Mr. Makin have all been members of the Australian War Council. The first two have been prominent in urging that the Labour Party should be prepared to take over the reins of Government. Mr. Chiefley was Minister for Defence in the last Labour Government under Mr. Scullin. Mr. Dedman is a farmer and Scotsman who arrived in Australia in 1922 after serving through the great war in the Imperial and Indian armies. Last year, Mr. Dedman won for Labour the seat vacated by Mr. R. G. Casey, when the latter was appointed Australian Minister to the United States.—Reuter.

Bogey of Anti-Japan Propaganda in Siam Resurrected

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

The mounting tide of anti-Japanese and pro-British propaganda machinations in Thailand is being closely watched by Japanese officials, the "Nichi-Nichi" Bangkok correspondent declared today. He said that it was known that pro-Japanese Thai officials were being viciously attacked for their stand, as Britain increased her efforts to wean Thailand away from the stand of strict neutrality which Premier General Pibul Songgram repeatedly had proclaimed.

As an example, the "Nichi-Nichi" correspondent pointed out, a concerted attack was made against the Director-General of Commerce, Nai Vanich Panananda, as the man directly responsible for the Thai-Japanese negotiations with newspapers, government, political, financial and diplomatic quarters criticizing him as "having revealed Thai secrets" to Japan thus jeopardizing Thai's independence.

The correspondent further declared that this type of propaganda was causing deep repercussions in Bangkok's political circles.

Nai Vanich Panananda was one of the Thai delegates in the Tokyo Thai-Indo-China peace conference.—Domei.

N.Y. Heat Wave Breaks 71-Year-Old Record

New York, Oct. 6.

A mass of hot air from the Gulf of Mexico yesterday sent the mercury zooming into the 90's in the middle Atlantic states, shattering a 71-year-old record for hot weather at this time of the year. It was 89 degrees in the shade in New York City, 93 at Manhattan and La Guardia airport.

In Washington the temperature reached 96 degrees and the heat extended to southern New England. The Weather Bureau said that the heat would decrease today.—United Press.

End of Peru-Ecuador Dispute in Sight

Lima, Oct. 6.

Signalling the end of a six-month old Peruvian-Ecuadorian border dispute and a return to pacific relations, Peruvian and Ecuadorian military forces, at noon yesterday, began their withdrawal from a demilitarized zone established by the United States-Argentine-Brazilian Committee on October 3.

For the time being the demilitarized zone will be administered by a tripartite committee.—Domei.

OBITUARY

Justice Brandeis

Washington, Oct. 6.

Supreme Court Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis, 84, famed liberal dissenter, died here yesterday. He served more than 20 years on the Court.

President Woodrow Wilson shocked and alarmed the senate when, on January 28, 1916, he sent the name of Louis D. Brandeis, famous then as a "trust busting" lawyer, for confirmation as an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Startled Senators whispered of the new appointment in groups and would express no opinions for publication. For days they had been bombarded with pamphlets condemning Brandeis as an "enemy" of American institutions. The excitement spread over the country and for more than five months, while the Senate judiciary committee considered the nomination, Brandeis was one of the chief topics of national conversation.

By the time he finally was confirmed, over the objection of a minority report, almost every detail of Brandeis' private and public life had been thoroughly discussed. But all that was found, even by his opponents, was that he might not be "temperamentally" suited for the high Bench post.

Opinions Changed

But probably never in the history of the country did opinion undergo such a change, for when Brandeis retired after 23 years' distinguished service he was venerated universally.

Brandeis stepped down as an associate justice on February 13, 1939, at the age of 82. In accepting his retirement, President Roosevelt said:

"One must perforce accept the inevitable. Ever since those days long ago when you first took your seat on the Supreme Court bench I have come to think of you as a necessary and very permanent part of the court....The country has needed you through all these years, and I hope you will realize as all your old friends do, how unanimous the nation has been in its gratitude to you....."

The universal approbation accorded Brandeis when he retired recalled President Wilson's words in 1916 concerning the jurist:

"It is my deliberate opinion that of all the men now at the bar whom it has been my privilege to observe, test and know, he is exceptionally qualified."

Wilson's Praise

Wilson, who had consulted nobody in making the nomination, went even further in his commendation. He continued:

"I cannot speak too highly of his impartial, impersonal, orderly and constructive mind, his rare analytical powers, his deep human sympathy, his profound acquaintance with the historical roots of our institutions and insight into their spirit.... or of his genius in getting persons to unite in common and harmonious action and look with frank and kindly eyes into each others minds, who had been heated antagonists.

"This friend of justice and of men will ornament the High Court of which we are so justly proud."

The 47 senators convinced that this appraisal was just after a searching scrutiny were able to override the 22 who were not. But 27 other senators remained out of the Chamber entirely when the vote was taken.

To understand how there could be this wide divergence of opinion among the nation's leaders it was necessary to understand something of Brandeis' career.

Born in Kentucky

He was born in Louisville, Ky., on November 13, 1856, just eight years after his parents migrated from Bohemia following a revolution there. He was named after a maternal uncle, Louis Dembitz, who voted to make Abraham Lincoln the Republican party's presidential candidate at the Chicago convention in 1860.

In his youth Brandeis studied in the Louisville public school and attended the university there. In 1872 he was taken to Germany, where he spent two years at the Annen Real Schule, Dresden.

During this European interluge his family's fortune was destroyed in the 1873 panic.

Undaunted, he worked his way through Harvard Law School, graduated with high honours and essayed the practise of law in St. Louis. But the blood of New England had gotten into his veins and he returned to join the firm of Warren & Brandeis in Boston.

Crusading Lawyer

He remained a New Englander by residence and always spoke with a New England accent. In 1891 Harvard honoured him with an honorary A.M. degree, and the same year he married Alice Goldmark of New York City.

He made his first bow as a crusading lawyer in an investigation into the maladministration of funds of charitable institutions in Boston. He forced the investigation, established a house cleaning in the face of aldermanic opposition and turned the fee the city paid him over to charity.

From then on he was almost constantly engaged in some important fight involving questions of right and wrong. He was not always on the popular side of questions, but almost never was he on the losing side.

In the words of Sen. Thomas Walsh, D., Mass., he was a "vigorous, aggressive, relentless antagonist in all his legal battles. Moreover, he has been successful."

"The Ablest Man"

A chief justice of the Supreme Court before whom he frequently appeared described him as "the ablest man ever to appear before the Supreme Court" and as "absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duties."

Because he often represented the public in utility cases, he had aroused the enmity of wealthy and powerful men. He thwarted an attempt of private interests to gain control of Boston's municipally operated subway and forced a sliding scale rate on the local gas companies which resulted at once in lower rates and higher dividends.

He sponsored successfully a law enabling savings banks to handle working men's insurance policies which resulted in a 20 per cent. reduction in insurance rates throughout the country.

More than ever, though, he made enemies when he thwarted the attempt of the New York, New Haven & Hartford's effort to monopolize New England's transportation system while the directors milked the road.

Broke the Company

Conditions he disclosed broke the company's widely held stock, forced the concern almost to bankruptcy and some of the directors almost into jail. He refused to accept a fee from stockholders on his side of that case in order to remain unhampered and paid his law firm $25,000 for the fee it might otherwise have collected.

While acting as counsel for shippers in a freight rate fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission he said that the railways could save a million dollars daily by adopting modern efficient methods. The companies offered him any substantial salary he might name to show them how. His answer was that he would do it for nothing, but the offer was not accepted.

Later he represented the commission in similar litigation and laid the groundwork that later made him the Supreme Court authority on interstate commerce affairs.

In 1910 he displayed his ability as a mediator by acting as chairman of the arbitration board which ironed out the difficulties existing in the New York garment trade workers. His decisions were recognized as so just that he was retained after trouble had ended.

First Jew on Bench

The first Jew to sit on the Supreme Court Bench, Brandeis was not an active religionist, but he led the Zionist Organization of America and was urgent in his demands that the moral standards and cultural values of Judaism be maintained as one of the most valued possessions of his co-religionists.

Once on the Bench Brandeis, who had once said, "What we must do is not to attack our judges, but educate them," transplanted his high humanitarianism to the Bench.

He found there a ready colleague in the famous dissenter and liberal, Oliver Wendell Holmes. The Bohemian immigrant's boy and the famous patrician Boston doctor's son soon became fast friends.

Holmes and Brandeis

For years the most famous phrase in the court was "Justices Holmes and Brandeis dissent." But fourteen years after Brandeis became a justice and almost 30 years after Holmes ascended the Bench, the tide changed. Whether it was the seed they had sown seeking to make the law a "living thing" to conform to present day life or not may never be known, but with the aid of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes and Justices Harlan Fiske Stone and Owen J. Roberts, all younger men, the so-called "liberals" began writing many of the opinions which had theretofore been written by more conservative members.

Then a few years later when many New Deal laws of the Roosevelt administration faced constitutional tests, Brandeis still was grouped with the "liberals." In 16 major tests of legislation during that period, he voted with the administration ten times.

Brandeis wrote the majority decision that upheld the gold devaluation; he voted with the minority when the Agricultural Adjustment Act was declared void, but he sided with the majority in outlawing the National Recovery Act.

During his long career in Washington, Brandeis avoided the official social life of the capital, but he gathered about him a group of cosmopolitan figures, most of them young. This group would meet weekly at Brandeis' open house, and many of those who assembled included famous names or those destined later to become famous in philosophy, the law, or letters. As Brandeis grew older these happy gatherings ceased.

Striking Figure

Of all the figures on the bench in his time, Brandeis' was probably the most striking.

His fine, sharply chiselled features were sometimes said to resemble Lincoln's. He had much the same gaunt stature. His lips were thinner, however, and his jaw less obtrusive.

His unruly gray-black hair rose flame-like from his high forehead and his eyes were brilliant and deep set. When delivering an opinion he seemed to electrify the courtroom and he talked rather than read them.

His fine facial expression, his clarity of exposition and a seeming dramatization made even the dullest technical decisions take on a cloak of humanization that made clear to listeners he spoke of people and of their possessions.—United Press.

U.S. Court Adjourns For Brandeis

Washington, Oct. 6.

The Supreme Court began a new term this morning, but adjourned in respect for the death of a former associate of the highest United States bench, Justice Louis D. Brandeis, who died here yesterday.

During the brief opening session nine justices—eight of them appointed by President Roosevelt—took their places on the long mahogany bench over which Justice Harlan Stone presided for the first time as Chief Justice, succeeding Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes.—United Press.

High Tribute to Chinese Paid by Dr. Romulo

Singapore, Oct. 6.

High tribute to the moral of the Chinese in general and the citizens of Chungking in particular was paid by Dr. Carlos Romulo, well-known Philippine newspaper publisher, on arrival here today from Bangkok.

He said he was impressed with the courage of Chungking's population, whom every Japanese bomb seemed to bind ever closer together in determined resistance. There was no question of Chinese staying-power. Their spirit of self-sacrifice and untainted patriotism had made the Chinese war one of attrition in which the Japanese had been brought to a standstill, Dr. Romulo went on.

He revealed that General Chiang Kai-shek had asked him about America's determination to defend the Philippines and that he had also declared that he had implicit faith in the Americans and President Roosevelt.

Dr. Romulo expects to see the British Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, and the Governor of the Straits Settlements Sir Shenton Thomas, to whom he has brought letters of introduction from the United States Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, General Douglas Macarthur. Dr. Romulo expects to stay in Singapore until October 13.—Reuter.

Myron Taylor Says Pope Looks Very Well

New York, Oct. 6.

Mr. Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, returned here from Europe aboard the Clipper yesterday. He said that Pope Pius XII was "very well indeed," but said nothing more.

He will see President Roosevelt on Tuesday, reporting on the results of his conversations in Rome and London.—United Press.

Suzuki Confers With Konoye

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Lieut.-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, conferred with Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye for one hour between 11 o'clock and noon today at the latter's private residence in Ogikubo ward, it was revealed. It was understood that the two statesmen discussed questions of national importance.—Domei.

De Valera Warns Eire, Praises Britain

Dublin, Oct. 6.

A warning to the people of Eire not to relax in their vigilance because the main theatre of the war has shifted was made by Mr. De Valera, Prime Minister, speaking at the conclusion of local defence force manœuvres at Mullingar yesterday.

"Small nations in the paths of great Powers are generally treated with scant consideration," declared Mr. de Valera. "So far our right has been in the main respected, and I think it is only fair in this connection to acknowledge that the nearest belligerent to us, Great Britain, despite the temptation and urgings of certain propagandists, has not succumbed to them and not behaved unworthily."

The Irish people, he continued, wanted neither an old master nor a new one. "The course we have chosen, though the only possible one, is a difficult course."

"With the shifting of the main theatre of the war there is danger that our people may have become careless or less vigilant. That would be fatal if continued. There must be no relaxing. Our risks, while this war lasts, will inevitably increase from day to day."—Reuter.

Archbishop Supports Lozovsky's Statement

Canterbury, Oct. 6.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at the Canterbury Diocesan Conference, today supported the statement made by M.S.A. Lozovsky, Russian Foreign Vice-Commissar, reaffirming Russia's guarantees of religious freedom.

The Archbishop of Canterbury emphasized that there had been fuller toleration of religion in Russia in recent years.

"There have indeed, been signs in recent years of the change in the spirit of the ruling powers. Some mistakes have been recognized and as possible have been remedied," he said.

"The true self of Russia has emerged," he continued. "Can we doubt that with this rising of the whole of the people there will come a revival of their deep, ineradicable sense of religion?"

He urged everybody to look toward the future. "Who can tell what effect there may be upon....the post-war world of closer relationship between on the one hand Russia, united by affliction and emancipated from the terrors of the past, and on the other hand the British Commonwealth and the United States?"—United Press.

Regulations for Postal Money Orders

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Under an imperial ordinance the Communications Ministry will start control of outgoing postal money orders and postal transfers from Oct. 20, says a Japanese report. A ministerial ordinance will be announced tomorrow. Communications to Japan will be limited in future to the Chinese, Japanese, Manchoukuoan, Chinese, German, French and English languages and codes will be forbidden.

Messages shall designate not more than the amount involved in a transaction. If messages are not clear or contain information opposed to the nation's interest the messages will be stopped or censored. The regulations will seek to prevent leakage of information through business deals.—Reuter.

Lahore Railway Station To Be "Bombed"

Lahore, Oct. 6.

Northern India's ten-day defence exercises began here yesterday. The object is to test the railway repair organization and arrangements for rerouting trains.

The feature of the exercises is a 40-minute low-level "bombing attack" on the Lahore railway station.—Reuter.

SKIN TROUBLES

There is nothing more disfiguring than a skin marred by pimples, boils and similar eruptions. If you are thus, troubled try

SHE-KO

the fragrant, antiseptic, curative ointment which is equally good for both skin complaints and minor injuries. Obtainable at chemists; it is a Dr. Williams Medicine Company Product.

Soothing—Cooling—Healing

German Air Losses Exceeding Production Every Month

London, Oct. 6.

GERMAN air losses in all theatres of war are probably exceeding her aircraft production by about 300 machines a month.

This is the conclusion held by a number of London air experts, basing their figures on the American estimate of a monthly output of 2,500 German aircraft and taking into account Russian claims on the Eastern Front.

This is probably one explanation of Mr. Winston Churchill's reference in the House of Commons last week to German air shortage. The question which arises is how long Germany can permit this margin between loss and output to continue without seriously impairing her air strength.

The Luftwaffe's second line—reserves—is believed to be large, but demands on it must by now be excessive in order to make up the difference between loss and production.

Assuming these figures to be accurate, the German air force must be still up to full operational strength, but their troubles will start if the present rate of loss continues and the call on reserves increases.

British, U.S. Production

The combined output of Britain, Russia and America is given as about 6,000 aircraft monthly.

Various interpretations have been put on Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons last Tuesday that Germany has shortage in the air, and many articles by British air experts have appeared in the newspapers. Their opinions could be summed up as follows:

Since the war began, the size and strength of the Luftwaffe has been the rod with which Germany has beaten the countries of Europe into submission. In the Battle of Britain the R.A.F. proved that the German air force was far from invincible despite its numbers, and now for the first time Mr. Churchill has said that those numbers are no longer so great.

Still Formidable

It would be rash to assume that the German air force is seriously weakened. It is still strong and formidable, but there are several aspects to be considered.

With the spread of the war to the Middle East and Russia, the German air force is now strained to the limit of its operational capacity. It is probable that the loss of trained pilots and crews is far more serious than that of aircraft.

According to the Air Ministry, the Germans lost 8,020 machines during the first two years of the war. To these must be added the very heavy losses in Russia, variously estimated but believed to be at least between 2,500 and 3,000. In addition to the constant drain on manpower and machine, the Luftwaffe has spread itself over an ever-widening area to keep pace with the war.

Now it must hold a 2,000-mile front from northern Norway to Bordeaux, concentrate its main strength along the 1,500-mile Russian front, maintain fighter defences at home, bolster up the Italians in Libya, occupy Greece and the islands and continue the campaign against British shipping in the Atlantic.

Big as the Luftwaffe may have been at the outset of the war it is doing a job vastly bigger than it was ever intended for. It cannot reasonably be expected that Germany retains any degree of air superiority in the war at large while losing machines and crews at the present scale for many weeks to come.

In short, the Russian campaign means that in the air Germany is slipping back in quantity and quality, and now has insufficient air forces to maintain superiority on all fronts at once. In attacking Russia Germany presented Britain with a chance to build up air superiority.

"E" Boat-alley Safer

German dive-bombing attacks in "E-boat alley," the stretch of water in the North Sea forming part of the east coast convoy sea lane, have diminished considerably in recent days.

"Dive-bombers used to be the worst trouble on this coast," said a captain who has been through the alley many times. "We have not seen much of the dive-bombers lately. I suppose we got the Russians to thank for that. Once we were attacked by 25 dive-bombers. It was pretty hot while it lasted."

Officers and men manning colliers and other small craft forming part of these convoys have all made anything from 50 to 100 trips through E-boat alley, being attacked time after time by E-boats and dive-bombers. Some have escaped from ships sunk by mine, bomb or torpedo, but carry on, considering it all part of a day's work.—Reuter.

New Machine-Gun Carrier Handed Over

Melbourne, Oct. 6.

A 1,000-ton Australian-built machine-gun carrier was handed over today to the War Minister, Mr. Percy Spender, by Senator McBride, Minister of Munitions.—Reuter.

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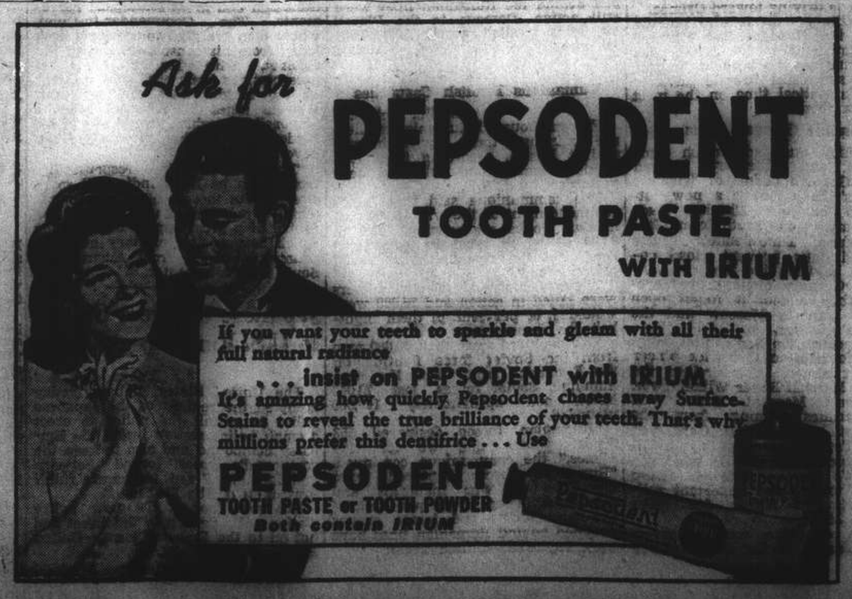

Nazis Violate International Law in Occupied Areas

By A. E. Valensa over Station XMHA

SINCE the occupation of Iceland, Iraq, Syria and Iran by allied forces, the Nazi press, or propaganda howlers, has found it necessary to invoke "International Law" accusing the occupying forces of all the misdeeds in the world.

They are also frenzied with fury at the late statements of President Roosevelt, and the United States policy towards the Axis, and are referring to the Hague convention proving to the world that they do know that such a convention exists, when it does not interfere with their actions.

The most criminal of all infractors of international law, Hitler and his accolites, are thus once again giving to the world a picture of their innate cynicism, corrupted and one-track mind, and continuous contradictions.

Too much has been said, and much ink has flowed about the Hague convention. We all know that it regulates, not only the relations between the powers, but also most definitely prescribes the rights of the "Invader" under International Law, which the Nazis seem to have forgotten too readily.

It is mostly of this that I would like to speak to-night, and show how our barbarian invaders are respecting the law in occupied Belgium, which is again singled out for Nazi cruelties.

A Nightmare

War in itself is barbarous, but with Nazi refinement, power of invention and calculated destruction, war "à la Hitler" has become the nightmare, not only for soldiers, but a terror to civilians. All the latter, without restriction, women and children included, suffer incredible tortures and hardships.

Unless purely defensive in origin and purpose, war is contrary to elementary morality. Unprovoked invasion of a foreign country is a crime.

How is it then that the invader seems to enjoy certain legal "rights" over his victim, rights and powers which are apparently recognized and defined under international law? How can any rights derive from the perpetration of a criminal act? It is difficult to understand how a man, breaking into your home, can find himself suddenly invested, by virtue of his very felony, with "powers" over your family and your own person, as well as the contents of your safe.

Obviously there is a question of principle involved, a principle which must be asserted and maintained unreservedly: just as the housebreaker enjoys no rights whatsoever, the invader can lay no proper claim to any legal powers. In other words, the Nazi new order, which has already the indisputable claim to ugliness and frightfulness, can now easily be labelled as belonging to the housebreaker regime, the common thief, who not only robs and dishonours, but stays as master in the very place he ransacked.

Devoid of Principles

Experience has shown that the Nazi war rule is most astoundingly devoid of any principles; the fewer principles the happier, the more injustice the richer the loot, the more barbarism the more powerful their rule. The sadistic behaviour of the Nazi has made him forget international law when he wants to, but he does remember when it suits his purpose.

That is why we found lately in their propaganda press, for home consumption only, the tone of a misunderstood and law abiding country, wronged by the outside world with breaches of the Hague convention, which they have signed and so faithfully respected.

So let us go through some of the articles of the Hague convention which the heavy blood besmirched boots of the Nazi continuously trample over with their disreputable arrogance.

The convention, solemnly signed in 1909, laid down that its clauses were not exhaustive, and that, in all matters not specifically covered by the various articles, the "populations and belligerents remain under the protection and the rule of the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established between civilized nations, from the laws of humanity and the requirements of the public conscience."

Hague Convention

I will take a few articles from the Hague convention and see how they have been applied by the occupation forces in Belgium.

"Art. 45. Any compulsion of the population of occupied territory to take the oath to the hostile Power is forbidden."

The Nazi clique has forced all communal and municipal employees to take oath, and those who refused to submit were not only dismissed, but persecuted and mostly ended in a concentration camp, labelled as communists, freemasons or jews.

"Art. 46. Family honour and rights, the lives of individuals and private property, as well as religious convictions and liberty of worship, must be respected."

This article seems to be especially amusing to the Nazis and they have certainly made a thorough job to disregard its provisions.

They have interfered with family honour and destroyed its rights, taken away private property, in particular live stock, like cattle and horses were seized. Factories and workshops were dismantled, and their machinery and materials carried away. These are only a few examples of seizure.

Racial Discrimination

They have instituted measures of "racial" discrimination in our country, whose citizens enjoy full equality of rights, irrespective of blood or ancestry. The antisemitic legislation introduced in Belgium is enforced in violation, not only of Article 46 of the Hague convention, but of the Belgian constitution.

"Art. 47. Pillage is formally forbidden."

It would be going into further repetitions if I had to enumerate the amount of pillage in which the occupying forces have and are indulging in, up to this date.

There are different forms of pillage:

(1) Housebreaking and carrying away what is possible.

(2) Forcing the owner of movable property to sell out at the point of the gun.

(3) Accuse the owners of subversive activities, place them under arrest or shoot them, and obviously confiscate all their property.

There are many other forms, which I will not enumerate: in all these forms of pillage the Nazis have become past masters.

"Art. 50. No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, can be inflicted on the population on account of the acts of individuals for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible."

There again we find the Nazi invader bluntly replacing the "DO NOT" by a very effective "DO". General penalties are a daily affair in Belgian cities and villages, for the slightest infraction to German occupation laws, which are in themselves infractions of International Law.

Hostages Taken

Hostages are taken continuously, hangings are one of the Nazis preferred sports, and hundreds of men of glorious Brabant and Flanders are falling before the vicious firing squads of the occupying army.

Deportation of inhabitants, to reduce them to forced labour in Germany, is going on as a daily routine.

"Art. 51. An occupant is not the sovereign of the territory, he has no right to make changes in the laws, or in the administration."

This again is a great farce to the Nazis who have done nothing else in Belgium, but suppress or call the dissolution of local assemblies, town and borough councils, etc. They have lowered the age limit of government officials and civil servants, and the supersession of those forcibly placed on the retired list by men on whom the occupying power can rely to co-operate in carrying out its political and sinister plans.

"Art. 56. The property of the communes, that of institutions dedicated to religious worship, charity, education, art and science, even when belonging to the State, shall be treated as private property.

"All seizure of, and destruction, or intentional damage done to such institutions, historical monuments, works of arts or science, is forbidden."

This again has not been respected. Our treasures of art and science of Louvain, Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, Brussels etc. have been looted or burned by order of the vicious authorities who occupy these cities.

I will not go any further; each article would only prove more and more infractions, and I feel sure that the conclusions you will arrive at will tend obviously to the condemnation of the Nazi infractors.

Invasion Condemned

International Law, far from condoning the armed invasion of the territory of a peaceful nation, emphatically condemns it. The invader or occupant does not acquire sovereign rights, in any sense of the term, by virtue of his forcible entry. On the contrary, his authority under international law is limited by extensive prohibitions, or the principles underlying said provisions, or usages, the laws of humanity, and the dictates of conscience.

Belgium is going through a second experience of the same ruthless invader in the last quarter of a century, the same breaches of international law, the same cruel treatment, the same persecutions and inhuman behaviour of an invader devoid of any conscience.

Belgium's ordeal and sufferings are practically not advertised, and we are taking moral and corporal punishment with fatalism and the grim determination to hold out until final victory will be ours.

The world famous Cardinal Mercier once said: "Neither the inhabitants nor the public officials of occupied territories are under any moral obligation to respect the enemy administration."

Like in 1914-1918, the population of occupied Belgium is steadily increasing the difficulties of the Nazis who find, not only this spirit of non-co-operation, but an ever increasing wave of patriotism and open defiance of all. The Royal prisoner, King Leopold, tops the list of our heroes and courageous men who are barehanded and chained, still resisting the Nazi gaoler.

The maniac of Berchtesgaten and all his followers who are fanatically obsessed by his leadership are now trembling at the prospect of a prolonged war and the continuous uprising of the countries they have dishonoured and enslaved.

An allied victory is now a certainty: Belgium will be freed again from the German scourge, and will rise stronger than ever, and occupy between civilized nations the place of honour due to her for the most eminent part played by her sons in the conquest of Law and Justice.

Long Live Belgium.

Long Live King Leopold.

"Jeep", The Tank Killer

The U.S. Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. John J. McCloy (left) and Major C. M. Drury, Assistant Canadian Military Attaché at Washington, shown inspecting a 37 mm. anti-tank gun mounted on a "jeep" reconnaissance car. This weapon is part of the armament of a special "tank-killer" battalion in the U.S. Army, whose weapons are mounted on self-propelled vehicles. It is the forerunner of many more such guns.

Chinese Watchman Admits Having Shot Mamontoff

EUGENE Hovans, alias Kojevnikoff, who is charged with instigating the murder of Serge I. Mamontoff, Russian commission agent who was shot in the French Concession some time ago and died later in hospital, yesterday emphatically denied that he was involved in the crime in the Second Special District Court. One of his two Chinese co-defendants also made a complete denial. He is alleged to be the go-between working between the instigator and the victim but he told the court that he did nothing of the sort. However, the third accused, Liu Fong-lin, a watchman, frankly admitted having shot the victim once in the leg and explained that he had done so at the instigation of Pun Ying who is at large. Hearing was postponed to 9 a.m. October 20.

The complete solution of the mystery surrounding the case depends largely on the arrest of the fourth man Pun Ying. A political angle to the story is that Hovans once made a complaint to the French police against a pamphlet calling him a Soviet agent. At a previous hearing it was alleged by Hovans that the victim had distributed the pamphlet but he said he did not take the matter seriously. Yesterday, Hovans told the court that he now knew that the pamphlet had been printed by somebody else against whom he did not wish to press a charge.

Further Charge

In addition to the charge of instigation of the murder, Hovans was also charged with illegal possession of a pistol and seven rounds of ammunition. He bought the gun as a measure of self-defence, he said, but he had never used it. Asked by the judge as to why he had not obtained a licence for his gun, he said that he had tried several times to register his gun but he failed. The unlicensed pistol had not been used in the crime referred to in court, the prosecution told the court, whereupon the police only charged him with illegal possession of firearms.

Asked to Find Bodyguard

The alleged Chinese go-between Tsang Sing-ouh, told the court that he did not know anything about the publication of the pamphlet against Hovans. He had never been asked by Hovans to attack the victim. He was simply asked to find a bodyguard for "somebody in Hongkew." Hovans, however, denied that he had ever made such a request when the judge asked him who wanted to find a bodyguard. Tsang also told the court that he had not actually found any bodyguard but alleged that Pun Ying found someone for the job.

Self-confessed Assailant

The self-confessed assailant, Liu Fong-lin, said that he had shot the victim at the request of Pun Ying. It was Pun who asked him to shoot the victim but Pun never gave him any reasons, he told the court. Pun had never told him that it was Tsang who wanted to kill a Russian, he said. He did not know Tsang. He shot at the leg of the victim only once, he claimed. Pun was said to have been a watchman in Hongkew. As both are watchmen, they have known each other for some time. Liu said that he saw Pun also in January of last year.

Decrease in Crime Reported by F.M.P.

The French police report for the month of September records two cases of assassination. The first victim was an employee of a gambling den, shot by unidentified gunmen on September 1, in Lane 401 Avenue Foch. The second victim was Mr. Serge I. Mamontoff, a Russian commission agent, who was fatally wounded in the abdomen on September 14, at the time when he was riding in a rickshaw near Lane 1252 Rue Lafayette. Mr. Mamontoff died the next day at Ste. Marie's Hospital.

Investigations carried out by detectives of French police resulted in the arrest of the murderer and the instigator of the crime the next day, while another accomplice was taken into custody a day later. The murderer, a bodyguard in the employ of a wealthy Chinese, received $70 for killing the Russian, while the accomplice was paid $300 for his part in recruiting the murderer.

Although wounded, Mr. Mamontoff found enough strength to speak to the detectives and named Pack, known on the local stage as Eugene Hovans, as the instigator as the latter had threatened revenge. The three accused are at present undergoing trial at the Second Special District Court in French Concession.

There was only one case of armed kidnapping during the month. The victim was Mr. Wu Chieh-sen, manager of the Dah Tsong Hwa Rubber Co. Mr. Wu was kidnapped from his home in Route de Zikawei at 7 a.m. on September 7. The crime was committed by a gang of seven kidnappers.

Armed Robberies

Nine armed robberies were recorded by French police in September, and detectives investigating the cases have already arrested 28 robbers involved in these crimes. On the other hand, two highway hold-ups occurred when members of the police were made victims. In the first case, a Tonkinese constable was relieved of his pistol on the evening of September 1, when he was on duty at the corner of Rue Amiral Bayle and Rue Wantz.

The crime was committed by two armed gangsters who, when pursued by police, opened fire and killed a Chinese pedestrian.

The second hold-up was committed in Lane 25 Rue Amiral Bayle a few days later when three armed robbers stole the pistol of a Chinese private watchman. One of the gangsters was shot dead by a C.P.C. of the Shanghai Municipal Police on Chungking Road. His was found in possession of a Mauser pistol.

Housebreaking and burglary cases were fewer during the month and investigations by detectives have already resulted in fifteen arrests and solution of sixteen cases.

The police report shows that 131 larceny cases have been reported to detectives. No less than 59 have been solved, while 74 thieves have been arrested. The number of larceny cases includes nine motor car thefts. All these vehicles have been recovered, although some without batteries and other parts.

In conclusion, the report states that 132 search parties have been carried out in Chinese hotels and lodging houses.

615 Japanese Arrive In Japan From Brazil

Yokohama, Oct. 6.

Arriving here yesterday morning from Brazil aboard the O.S.K. liner Buenos Aires Maru were 615 passengers, including Mr. Ryosuku Ohashi, Japanese artist who has been active in Brazil and Argentina as art envoy sent by the Japan-Brazil Association of Tokyo, and Mr. Toyohara Kitamura, Overseas Ministry official who had been in charge of Japanese emigrants in Sao Paulo for 11 years, as well as the new Naval Attaché to the Italian Embassy in Tokyo.

Mr. Kitamura revealed to the press that 250,000 Brazilian Japanese were not excited over the international situation. He pointed out that most of the Japanese residents in Brazil were farmers, 40 per cent. being land-owners. He said that while the stoppage of raw cotton and coffee exports to Europe was causing difficulties, nevertheless, the Japanese farmers were managing to get along because they were engaged in self-sufficient agriculture, raising livestock, cereals and other products.

The new Italian Naval Attaché told reporters that this was his third visit to Japan. His first trip was 25 years ago when he visited Japan aboard the Italian cruiser Marco Polo, and his second, when he touched Japan en route to a post in Tientsin. He said that his former visits "will remain happy memories." He had many friends in the Japanese Navy, he added.—Domei.

Hearings Begin on P.I. Defence Fund

Washington, Oct. 6.

Hearings began here today before the House of Representatives Insular Affairs Committtee on legislation setting aside between US$55,000,000 and US$59,000,000 for strengthening Philippines defences.

Prospects were for speedy approval unless unexpected opposition developed, said qualified observers.

Sr. Joaquin Elizalde, opening the session on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, was due to speak in favour of the bill. War Department officials also were expected to speak in favour of the measure.

The bill has the full support of the Commonwealth and the United States governments.

Most quarters regarded the bill as non-controversial, in view of the fact that funds to be appropriated—US$23,862,755 in gold devaluation profits and about US$35,000,000 in sugar excise taxes—legally are due the Philippines, although they never have been formally appropriated by Congress.

The present uncertainty of the Pacific situation was regarded as favouring early approval of the measure.—United Press.

Japanese Advised to Keep Mum

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

The East Asia League yesterday advised Japanese nationals to keep mum on matters of foreign policy.

At its second nationwide meeting, attended by 300 representatives, a resolution was passed which said that because of "Japan's delicate relations with Europe and the United States," Japanese people should not discuss foreign relations, leaving such matters entirely to the government.

Simultaneously, the League announced that the 1938 Konoye statement for settlement of the "China Affair" should be "brought home" to the Japanese public.—United Press.

Titlebaum Case Set for Today

The trial of Sam Titlebaum, former deputy marshal of the U.S. Court for China, on three counts of concealing his true identity from the U.S. Department of Justice to secure the approval of the Attorney General for his permanent appointment will be held before Judge N. E. Lurton in the U.S. Court for China this morning.

Titlebaum recently was convicted on twelve counts of embezzling property of the U.S. Government, but sentence was delayed pending the judgment of the court on the new charges brought against the accused.

The second trial has been delayed for some time while accused was held in the Ward Road Gaol owing to the impending arrival of documents from the Washington Federal Bureau of Investigation. The papers have since arrived and will constitute the most importance evidence which the District Attorney today will submit to the court, it was learned.

Titlebaum who was held in gaol since August 9, owing to his inability to put up the bail required by the court, was accused by the D.A. at the conclusion of his first trial of having been brought to his sorry pass by an orgy of extravagant living and his continuous need for money to spend at night. Evidence was called by the prosecution to show that the former official was heavily in debt at the time of his arrest. The second trial today will probably be of short duration, the major part of the evidence, it was learned, being in the form of documents which the District Attorney will submit.

One hundred and twenty-one real trees and a 200-foot stream were housed under a sound stage roof for Tennessee mountain scenes in "Sergeant York."

Chinese Observe Mid-Autumn Festival

Thousands of Chinese yesterday thronged the temples of the city and offered prayers for the well being of their family in keeping with the observances of the Mid Autumn Festival. Amusement resorts throughout the city, including cinema theatres, Chinese theatres and cabarets, did a record business as all Chinese banks and commercial establishments throughout the city were closed and the populace were celebrating what from time immemorial has been known in China as the moon's anniversary.

For more than a week ahead Chinese residents have been shopping for the occasion, buying sweetmeats and the moon cake which is indispensable for the occasion. This consists of beans and sugar with a flour crust mixed with egg yoke and lily seeds. The cakes are a delight to the children because of their tastiness and their association with the festival which is one of the biggest Chinese holidays of the year.

Street peddlers, operators of punch and judy shows in the main Chinese thoroughfares of the Settlement and French Concession found the day as customary a most profitable one on which to ply their trade. The open spaces and parks also were filled with people owing to the fine weather. Visits were paid to friends and relatives and feasting were also included in the programme of festivities.

The fact that yesterday was a fine day was regarded by many Chinese as a good omen as on the previous night dark clouds indicated that the following day might be rainy.

Most of the foreign firms and banks were closed throughout the city yesterday and the afternoon saw an exodus to the open spaces on the outskirts of the city as the foreign population also enjoyed the annual Chinese holiday.

Another remarkable fact connected with the celebrations of the Mid Autumn Festival this year was the ease with which Chinese businessmen met their obligations. Cases of failure to meet their commitments were few which, according to informed quarters, indicated that business was not so bad.

Quiet Observance Of Portugal's National Day

The official programme for a quiet observance of "October 5," decided upon owing to present-day difficulties, entirely failed to check spontaneous enthusiasm on the part of local Portuguese on Portugal's National Day, and the celebrations on Sunday were marked by manifestations of national pride and solidarity such as seldom witnessed in this city in the past.

The first ceremony of the day took place at the Legation residence in Route Dupleix where a little before noon a number of the most prominent members of the community, headed by Mr. J. A. Ribeiro de Melo, Consul-General for Portugal, assembled to pay their respects to Dr. J. de Lebre e Lima, Portuguese Minister to China. Not only were official congratulations extended to the Minister as the highest representative of Portugal in China, but felicitations were tendered, as the day coincided with his birthday anniversary. The expressions of good wishes evoked a most cordial speech of thanks by Dr. Lebre e Lima, in which he made light reference to the incidence of his birth but re-iterated his belief in the importance of unity, which he was glad to note was apparent in the collective presence of representative members of various associations in Shanghai.

Consul's Luncheon

The next gathering was at the Clube Lusitano where Mr. Ribeiro de Melo was host to a luncheon party of about 50 persons, including Dr. J. de Lebre e Lima, as principal guest of honour, members of Legation and Consular staffs, representative members of all local Portuguese organizations, members of various professions, and others. On this occasion Dr. Lebre e Lima proposed a toast to President Carmona and another to Premier Salazar, which toasts were heartily supported by all present. Mr. Ribeiro de Melo then followed with a speech in which he dwelt on the significance of the National Day and on the opportunity such national days offer for a meeting of representatives of all organizations to solidify a unity so necessary for the progress of the community. Mr. D. M. Gutterres, President of the Portuguese Residents Association, also spoke and stressed the community's loyalty and devotion to the Mother Country. And, finally, Mr. A. M. Souza, President of the Clube Lusitano, in well chosen words expressed the Clube's deep satisfaction at being able to offer a venue for a national function on a national day.

A fitting climax to the day's celebrations was the great reception given by the Clube Lusitano in the evening which drew an attendance that exceeded all expectations and taxed the spacious accommodation of the Clube to the utmost. Amongst those who were present at this function, presided by Dr. J. de Lebre e Lima and Madame de Lebre e Lima, as Honorary President of the Clube Lusitano and Honorary President of the Associacao das Senhoras Portuguesas, the Clube's sister organization, respectively, were Mr. James Mee, Consul-General for Brazil, Commandant Le Fabre and Madame Le Fabre, and many other friends of the Portuguese community. Mr. A. M. Souza, President of the Clube, welcomed the guests in a brief speech and thanked them all for their presence.

Silk Hong Owner Shot Dead by Gunmen

Mystery surrounds the assassination of Mr. Yue Zeu-ling, owner of the Zen Fong Silk Hong, who was shot and killed by two gunmen outside Lane 456 Ningpo Road at about 10.50 a.m. yesterday. The assassins, taking advantage of the disorder created, managed to escape before the arrival of a police party from Louza station. The victim was removed to the Lester Chinese Hospital in an S.F.B. emergency ambulance, but was pronounced dead on admission to the hospital. He was hit twice, once in the chest, while the other bullet penetrated his abdomen.

No reason could be given for the assassination yesterday. It was learned that deceased was on his way to his offices, occupying house 9 in the lane, in his private rickshaw and the puller had just reached Lane 456, when the two gunmen stopped the vehicle.

An alarm was immediately raised and a party from Louza station, with their bullet proof vests on, arrived at the scene and combed the neighbourhood for the gunmen.

Members of Linotype Union Held by S.M.P.

Twelve members of the Shanghai Special City Linotype Employees' Union were arrested by members of the West Hongkew police station at about 11 a.m. yesterday. These men were among the crowd of printing strikers who made an attempt to break the property of a printing establishment in the West Hongkew District and to force the employees of the shop to declare a strike.

West Hongkew police station was informed and the twelve men were taken to the station for questioning. They will probably face the First Special District Court this morning on charges of malicious damage to property and attempt to intimidate the workers.

The arrest of these men brought the total of striking printers arrested in the past five days close to seventy, although some had since been released by the police. It may be recalled that the first three were arrested by members of Central station on Thursday afternoon when they created a disturbance at a printing establishment in Shantung Road. The following day, members of Central station arrested more than thirty persons for attempting to dismantle the machinery in their workshop in Ningpo Road.

Tokyo Press Expects Chungking Collapse

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Tokyo's vernacular press today gave most prominent display to a statement made in Nanking by a spokesman of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

The statement said that owing to brilliant Japanese victories in the Hunan and Honan campaigns, the Chinese troops had lost their fighting spirit and that Chungking now was on the verge of collapse.—United Press.

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S. M. Orchestra:

And Other Questions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I refer to the letter of JUNIUS SECUNDUS which mentions the most important problem of Shanghai today: the great distress on the one side and the great luxury on the other one. I do not agree with JUNIUS' view that the orchestra is a superfluous institution. Every town of only moderate civilization has its orchestra, and though I have visited not one concert during the three years I am residing here I do not like to see it abolished, the more so I am sure that the problems to be solved may be solved without abolition of the orchestra. I will not bother to argue with the answer of Mr. VAN DEN BERG, his remarks are ridiculous. The question is not the radio-set of JUNIUS, but the assistance to the poor of Shanghai.

I was shocked when I arrived here three years ago at the Customs Jetty and taking my first steps on the Bund I met a male person, he had no legs, he was bleeding, crying and helplessly sitting on the pavement. Nobody, no Chinese, no foreigner, no policeman took any notice of him. You may not find such things anywhere in the whole world, not in the darkest part of Africa. Maybe something like this occurred at Istanbul before the revolution of the Young Turks.

These things which occur here every day are a shame for Shanghai. But the problem is much bigger than JUNIUS mentions. Though the Salvation Army does good work, it is only a drop in a bucket. The matter must be eradicated by the root. But for that it is not necessary to abolish the orchestra. On March 14, 1941, I made some suggestions to the Municipality regarding a taxation reform with a social feature; a reform which would enable the Municipality to alter the conditions of the poor. But except a letter of receipt the rest—as a more famous man than myself Mr. Hamlet has said—the rest is silence.

My aims are:

1) Municipal department of social welfare
2) taxation reform which considers that far worse than the orchestra are the luxurious dancing-bars, etc., as long there are suicides, because of distress, corpses in the street, etc., I will even not abolish them. But if some one expends $200 or more a night, he may spend also $220, that is $20 more for a tax which would give the means of assistance to the desperate poor.

I am a true pupil of the great Scotch economist Adam Smith whose ideas have made the economical progress of the 19th century and whose ideas, maybe in a little altered form, will bring a new boom after the end of the present world war and the end of the present absurd economic systems. Smith has requested that a tax must be just. None of our taxes is just, not even the proposed business tax. I shall work out a counter project and shall publish it in soon.

But I think also when the gap between rich and poor will be decreased in the right manner, then the robberies and the kidnappings will cease. You find such troubles only in towns of unhealthy social conditions. If this gap is closed, the rich will have some interest in supporting the poor.

I do not know Mr. Liddell. But I think him an intelligent and honourable gentleman. But I never shall applaud him as long as this "distress problem" is not solved.

And as Cato—*si parva licet componere magnis*—cried at the end of all his speeches: *Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam*—I shall cry at the end of each explanation:

"Municipality, take care of the poorest of the poor, make Shanghai a social and honourable city. God save Shanghai!"

MAX KLESTADT.

Shanghai, Oct. 6.

Commercialized Broadcasts

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Since the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra question is gaining momentum again in your correspondence column, I feel that it is opportune to vent an idea which occurred to me quite some time ago. I feel sure that with a bit of organizing ability, the orchestra could be made to pay for itself or, at least, become a minimum strain on the S.M.C. budget.

Feeling very much in sympathy with the humanitarian ideas of JUNIUS SECUNDUS, at the same time I cannot help voting strongly for the arguments of your correspondent Mr. VAN DEN BERG.

It is so easy to destroy something: I might remind Shanghailanders of the barbarous destruction of the former Majestic Hotel and ball room which, most oldtimers will agree, was one of the finest structures in our city. It was decidedly a lack of initiative on behalf of the management which brought about "curtains" for this magnificent hotel. Yet, those that destroyed have reaped their punishment—the land is still vacant.

Now, with the orchestra, again, something must be done. Be it that it should give several recitals a week with the same programme instead of one, or be it that its concerts would be broadcasted over the radio, and linked with advertising, for the public at large. The latter manages to support, on a commercial basis, some of the foremost orchestras in the United States and in England, why not here?

It is rather obvious that one performance a week in a theatre with the seating capacity under 1,000, cannot contribute much to the support of a body of men as large as the Municipal Orchestra. However, if the orchestra could be switched to a commercial self-supporting plan of activities, the financial problem would be solved satisfactorily and one of the very few cultural assets of our city would be preserved, for the benefit of all Shanghai music lovers. I do believe that even JUNIUS SECUNDUS would tune in with a certain amount of patriotic pride to a broadcast of the S.M.C. Orchestra, which is not so bad, even if compared with the best orchestras of the United States or Europe; if it came to him over the air and—free of charge: he could still smoke his pipe then.

In conclusion I venture to suggest that representatives of leading commercial establishments in Shanghai should voice their opinions re: commercialized broadcasts, as our municipal authorities, conservative as they are, need a lot of proof in black and white before they stop to consider a new idea.

ALEXANDER A. YARON.

Shanghai, Oct. 4.

Temporary Suspension

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Recent correspondence about the Orchestra is very timely.

Business men are worried by present conditions, and all are agreed that Shanghai is in for a very hard time. In their latest article, Theodore and Arthur Sopher say that one of the worst economic situations that ever befell this city might easily occur within a few months; that we may have to undergo very severe and very rude shocks; and that unless a miracle occurs we are clearly in for freezing not only of currency but of all forms of business activity. And that means unemployment too.

The doctors are worried. Some of them think that the present high prices and the difficulty of obtaining plentiful supplies of fresh wholesome foods will lead to widespread undernourishment and avitaminosis; and hence, lowered physical resistance and greater tendency to sickness.

And the man in the street is worried, as he fights a losing battle with rising prices and the most unscrupulous and uncontrolled profiteering of all time. Under present conditions, he is lucky if he can feed and clothe and educate his family, while the thought of sickness is a positive night-mare. As to the future, God knows what will happen.

These are the facts, and we must be realistic and face them.

In such circumstances, should we be right in retaining the Orchestra? Are we justified in paying an Orchestra $500,000 per annum to do our fiddling while Shanghai drifts into the difficulties that undoubtedly lie ahead? Nero at least did his own fiddling. Surely the money could be put to better use for the time being in providing free and cheapened hospitalization and education, and the provision of charitable relief and shelter in deserving cases? This need not mean the complete abolition of the Orchestra, but only its suspension or abandonment for a year or two until better times.

I should therefore like to make the following proposal:—

"That a Committee be formed to formulate a campaign to ensure the passing of a resolution on the following lines at the next Ratepayers' Meeting, viz:—

That the Orchestra be abandoned for a minimum period of say three years, and that the money so saved be used for the provision of free and cheapened hospitalization and education, and the provision of charitable relief and shelter in deserving cases; and that the future of the Orchestra be reconsidered at the end of that time.

It would mean hard work. The Orchestra has firm friends, and so far they have foiled every attempt to abolish it. There would, of course, be the usual moan about throwing forty odd musicians out of work, completely ignoring the fact that most of them have other jobs as well; that many give private lessons, and that at least four members are said to own apartment houses. So the fight would not be easy, but if such a Committee went into action immediately, it should be able to get results this time. What about it, JUNIUS SECUNDUS?

JOSEPH BROWN.

Shanghai, Oct. 6.

***There is considerable doubt as to whether a Ratepayers' Meeting will ever be held under the system of municipal administration by the Provisional Council as witness the two following of the eleven resolutions constituting it:—

(4) That the Provisional Council above constituted, shall have, and is hereby granted, during its tenure of office all rights, privileges, powers, and authorities of the present Council and the foreign ratepayers in public meeting duly assembled;

(5) That the Provisional Council shall take over the assets of the present Council, and assume all the duties and liabilities of the present Council imposed by law, custom, or contract: provided, however, that it shall not be incumbent upon the Provisional Council to hold elections, or initiate the calling of meetings of foreign ratepayers.—ED.

Money Wanted for Needy

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Judging from recent correspondence, there are many who care about free hospitalization for the poor. The King's Daughters' Society also cares, and is continually campaigning for free beds. It is also concerned with feeding and clothing those in need: with educating and maintaining underpriviledged children; and with visiting the sick poor in various hospitals, giving them many extra necessities and comforts which they could not otherwise receive. In addition, it has its own Convalescent Home near the Hungjao Crossing, where there is accommodation for approximately forty-five children and several indigent old ladies. Temporary inmates stay for three weeks at a time, but at least thirty children are permanent residents in the Nursery under the supervision of a qualified nurse. Some are able to contribute towards their keep through the help of various Societies (it may interest many to know that it costs at least $100 a month to feed a child), but not one is wholly self-supporting.

To those engaged in charity work these days, there is no doubt where money is most urgently needed and where it would do the most good. Despite an air of superficial prosperity in some sections of the community, Shanghai is passing through difficult times, and the amount of genuine distress amongst many foreigners is appalling. The other day an Englishman staggered into the Offices of the King's Daughters' Society and applied for medical aid. He was so ill—on the verge of a collapse—that an ambulance had to be called, but it was over an hour before a cheap bed could be found in one of the hospitals, the Society having no funds to cope with such cases. That is only one instance.

Most of us enjoy good music, and the writer is no exception, but under present difficult circumstances and with the prospect of still harder times to come, it does seem wise to reconsider the question of abandoning the Orchestra which is said to cost $500,000 annually, if the funds could be devoted to free hospitalization, education and general welfare work.

Compared with the Orchestra, the King's Daughters' Society's requirements are modest—a mere $84,000 for the year 1942—but unless more support is forthcoming soon, this international Society is talking of having to seriously curtail its activities next year. That would be a tragedy. The Society begins where many other charity organization leave off, and looks after people who would not be recognized by many other Societies. 1942 will be a hard year, perhaps the hardest in Shanghai's history, and it would indeed cause great hardship to this city's many unfortunates if the Society should have to cut down when the need for it was greatest.

M. JEAN BROWN.

Shanghai, Oct. 6.

Austrian Refugees:

"Free Austria" Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—AUSTRIAN on behalf of many countrymen, has to be congratulated for his letter. Not only from Austrians but from the Allies as well. Maybe the fact is not well known enough that Austria was willing to defend her freedom; just like Czechoslovakia she stood alone against a great war machine, which unfortunately since has proven too big for far larger nations than Austria. Austria had no army, no weapons, but she had the spirit to defend herself; unfortunately spirit alone is not enough against tanks, stukas and the fifth columnists. A very small minority in Austria were for the Nazis, a minority of a population living under economic conditions which could be counted as the worst in Europe. From this population, which were fighting hard for a living, a comparatively small part listened to and believed in the promises from the other side of the border. An unfortunate internal policy of the Austrian Government made it unpopular in a big part of the population. This part hated the Nazis but it did not like its own government either. Nevertheless workers were prepared to fight together with the disliked semi-fascist Government against the barbarism of savages whose only aim is to chain the whole world just as tight as they have chained Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France. No one doubts that when this war is over, freedom will be given back to all these conquered peoples. To Austria too:

There is a Free France. Could there not be a Free Austria? Thus enabling our patriotic country men to join the allied forces and fight against our common enemy.

ALIA AUSTRIA.

Shanghai, Oct. 3.

On the Eve Of The Great Events

BY SAPAJOU

The Beggars' Camp:

Visitors Always Welcome

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A recent Visitor to the Beggars' Camp said to me "What a pity you have no visitor's day at the camp, when the general public could see what is being done for the beggars".

I thought that the public understood that Visitors are cordially welcomed, any day, at any time. I trust that interested friends will have no difficulty in locating the camp on the corner of Hart and Singapore Roads.

GEORGE H. WALKER,
Major, The Salvation Army.

Shanghai, Oct. 6.

Pillar Boxes:

Openings Said Too Small

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The public should be warned with regard to posting mail in the pillar boxes in the settlement. The receptacle is not sufficiently large for a copy of the "North-China Daily News" to be inserted without damage to the cover. On several occasions I have seen small sticks at the boxes which were for use to push mail inside. In using one of these sticks I brought out mail which someone else before me had inserted. Upon close examination I saw that the opening was blocked up with a newspaper packet, therefore the letters had not dropped into the letter box. I rang up the Postal officials informing them, but some steps should be taken to remedy the defective boxes.

MERCHANT.

Shanghai, Oct. 6.

X.G.D.N. Praised:

For Successful Radio Play

To the Editor of the
"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I use your valuable column for extending my appreciation to station XGDN for their brilliant and lively performance of "Wien, Maerz 1938" by the Free German Stage on Sunday last. I only regret that these performances are not broadcasted in English, as in that case a much broader audience could listen to it. Maybe some words seem to be too realistic and rather exaggerated, but people who have been caught by the Gestapo and have experienced the same treatment as the hero of Sunday's performance, Dr. Streitman, can testify that it actually happened.

There can be only one answer. We all have to pledge to fight for the freedom of the world and to assist the allied cause, wherever we can do so. No personal feelings nor vanity should black our aim. All those who are unable to join up, for this reason or the other, have to do their utmost to help the allied and the British cause, as with the victory of Britain, there must be freedom for all the oppressed people of Europe. And with the restoration of the former independent countries, there will be, this I am sure of, a free and independent Austria as it used to be before.

VIENNA.
AUSTRIA ERIT IN ORBE ULTIMO.

Shanghai, Oct. 6.

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Time table

12.00 Classical music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests).
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.00 Lecture.
8.15 Semi-classical music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert

Chamber music from Schubert to Stravinsky.

Schubert: Quatuor in G major; Schuman: Trio in D minor; Borodine: Nocturne; Tschaikowsky: Autumn song; Rubinstein: Melody in F; Strawinsky: Three pieces for quatuor.

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12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Hammond Organ Music
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 News in Czechoslovak
4.30-7.00 Chinese Programme
7.00 Greek Programme
7.30 English Lesson—Intermediate
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News
8.30 This Land of Ours—Poland Concert by Leon Pommers, pianist
9.00 News in English
9.20 "Sense and Nonsense." Talk by Henry Brigg
9.30 Symphony Concert
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese
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Battle Reported Off S. American Coast

Rio De Janeiro, Oct. 6.

Travellers from the coastal city of Maragogy, between Pernambuco and Maceio, yesterday reported but without confirmation that a 30-minute battle occurred under a full moon recently between two vessels of unknown nationality and type.

One of the vessels, according to the reports, was sunk while the other left after laying down a heavy smoke-screen.

The arrivals said that vibrations from the gun-fire shook houses and villages. There were no reports of any survivors reaching shore. (In Washington, a Navy Department spokesman said he had no information concerning any sea battle off the northern coast of Brazil).—United Press.

Comparative Losses of R.A.F., Axis Last Week

London, Oct. 6.

Twenty Axis aircraft were destroyed last week in western Europe and the Middle East. The R.A.F. lost 43 machines. These figures do not include three German planes brought down in Russia by the R.A.F. without loss to themselves.

No British machines were lost in the defence of Britain, but four German bombers were brought down. Eleven enemy fighters were shot down on the western front. In this theatre the R.A.F. lost 30 bombers and fighters in sweeps and raids.

Four Axis machines were destroyed and many others damaged in the Middle East, where 13 R.A.F. machines failed to return.

The Navy also brought down an enemy plane.—Reuter.

Florida Prepares for Hurricane

Miami, Oct. 5.

Citizens along Florida's thickly populated southeast coast today began undertaking customary precautions against the possibility of a hurricane reaching the mainland from the Atlantic ocean some time on Monday morning.

Many residents boarded up windows. The federal hurricane warning system advised, however, that the possibility existed the storm may alter its course and the full force might not reach Florida.

Meanwhile the hurricane passed the vicinity of Cat Island in the Bahamas, where the barometer touched 28.42 inches, with 63 mile an hour winds.—United Press.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" of October 7, 1871

The Yacht Club hold their first autumn regatta this morning. The course is from off the Public Garden down to the Halfway Point and back—to be sailed over twice. The following have entered.

Boat	Owner
Lucy	J. Wilson
Fearless	A. J. Little
Emily	W. C. Eastlack
Phantom	J. Mackenzie
Charm	C. J. Ashley
Fairy	T. Morrice
Pretender	G. B. Hill

The start will be punctually at 11 p.m.

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

RUSSIAN-GERMAN LOSSES

While the reactions of the Press of the different countries of the world to Hitler's speech vary in accordance to national, political tendencies some surprise must naturally be felt over the opinion expressed by the Japanese newspaper "Yomiuri." That organ is quoted as saying that "Hitler is obviously entertaining an unoptimistic view concerning developments of the war.....The Führer frankly admitted that Russia is developing into an arsenal despite tremendous German victories." This is the first indication that the Japanese are really beginning to realize that all is not well with the Axis, and it is hoped that that realization will become increasingly widespread. Serious as the losses of the industrial centres in the Ukraine have been, they do not cripple the Russian war effort, for the simple reason that Russia has long been preparing other factories and plants hundreds of miles to the east where the production of war material can continue without danger of interruption, and travellers who have come out of Russia speak admiringly of the great work which is being done.

But, is it true that the Germans have been gaining great victories? That they have seized large tracts of Russian territory cannot be denied. Yet they claim that that is not their objective, alleging that their immediate aim is the destruction of the Red Armies. They have done that on paper, and over the radio, but not in fact. That the Russian losses have been severe they themselves admit and the Director of the Soviet Information Bureau in an article admits that the Russians have lost 1,128,000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, about 7,000 tanks, 8,900 guns and 5,316 aeroplanes. Those are formidable totals, but, when the enormous reserves of Russian man-power with two years training are taken into account, the damage which the Germans have inflicted on the Russians from the latters' point of view certainly does not justify the belief that they have been reduced to such a state that they are unable to continue to fight. Indeed the reports which come to hand of the severe fighting which is still proceeding, and the manner in which the Russians are holding up the Germans, clearly proves Russian ability to carry on.

Hitler, while making fantastic claims of the losses inflicted upon the Russians, carefully refrained from saying anything about German casualties. The conclusion to be drawn is that he simply dared not do so. The reason is given by the writer of the article mentioned above. According to him German casualties amounted to over three million, killed, wounded or prisoners, approximately as many as the Germans lost on all fronts during two years of the last war. If the ratio between casualties and the loss of war material is in any relation to that of the Russians, then it would seem that the Germans have suffered extensively in this respect as well, though it needs to be borne in mind that an advancing army is not likely to lose so heavily in this respect as one which has been continually fighting a rearguard action. Yet the Soviet Information Bureau claims that the Germans during the first three months of the campaign lost 11,000 tanks, 13,000 guns and 9,000 aeroplanes. Had the Russian ratio been maintained the losses in *materiel* would have been much greater, and the moderation of the Soviet claims in this connection tend to confirm belief in their accuracy.

There is in the fact that Hitler made no reference whatever to German losses, considerable support for viewing the Russian claims as correct. Master of the theatrical as Hitler undoubtedly is, if he possibly could have produced figures to show that the German losses were indeed small, it is not to be believed that he would have hesitated for one moment to do so. But too many people in the German services know the facts, and Hitler refrained from many a statement which would have been too widely known for the lie it would be. It has been already claimed that, in the present gigantic offensive which the Germans have launched, almost their last reserves have been thrown into the struggle. The reign of terror, which has been instituted in the occupied countries, is an attempt to maintain order by fear, and thus liberate more of the occupying forces for service at the front. The use of Italian, Hungarian and Rumanian forces all points to the same fact and the only possible conclusion to be drawn concerning Hitler's silence in this connection is that there is one lie that is too big for him, and that is that the German losses are small.

A WAR OF SURPRISES

This has been rightly described as a war of surprises. The *Blitzkrieg* tactics employed by the Nazis in the early stages came as a surprise to the Allies. The extent to which the Germans had succeeded in undermining the loyalty of many persons in the countries they invaded was a shock to national self-complacency. There have been many others. The surprises have not been on one side only. The failure of the aerial attack on Great Britain, the counter-measures which have proved so successful against unlimited U-boat warfare, and the magnificent resistance of the Russians have been three of a number of disagreeable surprises which the Nazis have suffered. The unexpected has occurred not only on the military side, but also on the political. Few could have predicted the internal collapse of France, for example. Military defeat was possible, but the demoralization which permitted the Men of Vichy to assume control was more than the most confident of prophets could have foreseen. Not least among the surprises to an all-too-ill-informed world has been the political stability which the Soviet Union has displayed under the fiercest of trials. The Nazis expected an internal movement against the Moscow government; for years they had prepared an autonomous Ukrainian party which they believed would rise in their favour, since they had placed every kind of inducement before them. Yet there was no uprising. The Ukrainians have embraced the scorched earth policy—a policy which deprives them of everything which this most destructive fighting had left—with enthusiasm. And it is no reflection upon the magnificence of the Russian resistance and the solidarity displayed by the Russian people to say that they came as a surprise even to those nations which are now most ardently supporting them.

The Russians themselves are largely to blame that this has been the case. The suspicion which the atrocities of the early revolutionary years not unnaturally engendered among those states supporting systems of government which it was the declared purpose of the Bolsheviks to overthrow throughout the world is still alive today. It may be doubted whether it would be so had the Russians not surrounded themselves by barriers of secrecy, through which the true progress of the experiment in socialism they have been carrying out could not penetrate. Prejudice was given free reign among their critics, and it is to be feared that their friends did them almost as much harm by attempting to gloss over actions which appeared to the outside world to be indefensible. The Russians themselves were not guilty of this mistake. The series of "purges" which reeked to the world as a "blood bath" were to them no more than the removal of men whom Stalin described as "spies, traitors, and fiends." What could be more natural than the removal of such people? They were quite frank about it. Never did it occur to them that they need apologize to other peoples for their "barbarities." That was left to the legion of outsiders who misguidedly tried to explain the "purges" away, and made a very bad job of it. The Eighth Congress of the Soviets of the U.S.S.R. cheered wildly when Stalin boasted before them of these executions. Would they have done so had they not been convinced that the motives behind them were right? Only time will clear away the clouds which actions like these, and like the deliberate starvation of opponents of the collective farming system, have left obscuring the Soviets' name—clouds which even now, when the nations are divided into two camps, seem to be obtruding themselves between full co-operation and that help which would hold something in reserve.

It would be the height of folly for the governments of the free countries of the world to withhold any assistance within their power until these excesses have been explained. This fact has been realized by those governments, and there is to be no stint to the aid which will pour into Soviet Russia from all sides. The feeling of distrust does not exist among these governments, but among sections of the peoples from whom they have defived their power. This accounts for the talk of freedom of religion in Soviet Russia which has been revived in the United States. It is a real issue. In the United States freedom of worship ranks among the most important liberties of the citizen. According to a census taken in 1936 there were at that time no fewer than 256 Protestant and Jewish religious bodies in the country, with 199,302 organizations and a membership of 55,807,366. A census of Catholics in 1939 showed that there were 21,406,507 members of that church in the country. Estimated in numbers alone, religion is a powerful political force. This fact gives point to Senator Gerald P. Nye's comment on the present talk—that it is no more than "an attempt to cover up for failure to mention freedom of religion in the Churchill-Roosevelt statement." It also lay behind the absolutely false assertion that the British Council in the United States refused to employ Jews or Eireans on account of their religious beliefs. What are the facts about Soviet Russia's attitude towards religion? They may be coloured by the declarations of those who have or had much to gain by painting a picture more glowing than was justified. They are nevertheless revealing and are worth briefly recapitulating here.

This journal has already commented upon the figures given by M. Ivan Maisky in his speech to the Inter-Allied Conference. He revealed that last year there were 30,000 independent religious communities in Soviet Russia, with 8,000 churches and 60,000 priests and ministers whose rights were protected by Soviet law. He denied that there was any religious intolerance. Harking back to November, 1936, there is more definite evidence of the stand of the Kremlin on this matter. In introducing the draft of the new Soviet Constitution, M. Stalin said: "Next follows an amendment to Article 124 .....demanding that the article be changed to provide for the prohibition of performance of religious rites. I think that amendment should be rejected as running counter to the spirit of our constitution." Referring to an amendment to Article 135 of the Draft Constitution, he said: "It proposes that ministers of religion.....be disfranchised.... .I think this amendment should likewise be rejected.....There was a time when these elements waged open war against the people and actively resisted Soviet laws. The Soviet law depriving them of the franchise was the Soviet government's reply to this resistance .....What is there to be afraid of (now)?" From this it is clear that in principle, at any rate, the Soviet government is in favour of freedom of religion and is not afraid of subversion from this direction. How far this principle has been allowed to dominate Soviet religious policy is not altogether clear. M. Maisky has declared that it is fully operative. Doubts are felt elsewhere. The question the free peoples have to answer is: are these doubts sufficient cause for not entering as wholeheartedly on the Soviet side and the Soviets have on ours? Is there not much to be said for the point of view voice by Sir George Paish recently in Montreal? "It may be that the friendship of the British and the American peoples for the Russian people in place of the false friendship of the German people will cause the Russian government and the Russian people again to realize that the Great Father of Mankind does exist and that He is deeply concerned in the welfare of the Russian people....."

Gen. Elias's Fate

Dr. Klapka, former Mayor of Prague, sentenced by the People's Tribunal, fell before a firing squad somewhere in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia a few days ago. He had been a witness for the prosecution of General Elias, Premier of the protectorate who has also been sentenced to death, but the fact that he had turned prosecution's evidence, served in no way to save his life. It now remains to be seen what will be the fate of General Elias. His trial is said to have lasted three hours. Havas in a report concerning the case states: "The statements made by General Elias seem to show that events which had occurred while he was at the head of the Government did not correspond with his personal views, but he was unable to prevent them. From the German view that General Elias played a double game and misinformed the Protector. (supposedly von Neurath—Ed.), it appears that the activity of the Premier was uncovered only when Herr Heinrich Heydrich high Gestapo official, was appointed acting Protector of Bohemia and Moravia." If that statement is correct it would follow that General Elias was more sinned against than sinning, but that is not expected to weigh much with "Butcher" Heydrich, who was obviously sent into Czechoslovakia to strike terror into the hearts of a people who are remarkably difficult to terrorize. The present German tactics may have the result of driving the resistance movements in the unoccupied countries underground, but it is certain that they will never be able entirely to suppress them. Such a movement has existed in Czechoslovakia since Hitler ruthlessly grabbed it, and all the German efforts to suppress it have failed. What appears to have happened is that the realization throughout the occupied countries that there are people only awaiting the proper moment to rise against their oppressors aroused a degree of enthusiasm which led them to come out into the open prematurely. Hence the recent warnings of Mm. Benes and Masaryk. It is to be hoped that they will be heeded. The time is not yet, but it is coming when disturbances in the occupied countries will seriously affect Germany's ability to continue fighting the war, and the exercise of great restraint now may pave the way for greater effectiveness when the time for action comes.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

The Stag's-horn fern (*Platycerium alcicorne*) is one of the most interesting plants in the fern kingdom and when a good specimen is exhibited at the local Flower Show, it never fails to attract a lot of attention. This fern is native to temperate Australia and the tropics and in its natural state, it is found growing on moist stones and the trunks of trees. The spores become lodged in a crevice, germinate and form a circular disc-like plant: each succeeding "disc" grows larger than the preceeding one and overlaps it; in due course the "discs" envelop a large area. As each "disc" loses its vitality, it becomes a spongy mass wherein roots insinuate themselves and receive all the nourishment they require. Most of the plants grown locally are suspended in tripods and some have attained a large size. In places where Stag's horn ferns are raised, they are generally started in pots specially made for the purpose: the back being flat so as to allow them to be placed against a wall, a small semi-circular hole is cut in the front of the pot and after filling the receptacle with drainage materials and peat moss, a young plant is firmly fastened in the peat inside the cut portion of the pot: in some cases, pots are not used, the young plants being fastened on to balls of peat. It does not take very long for the barren fronds or "discs" to cover the pot and once the plant has become established, no further attention is necessary beyond taking care that the plant is not permitted to become dry. Like all, or most other members, of the fern family, the Stag's-horn does not like bright sunlight and a shady situation with an abundance of moisture in the air, is ideal for the plants. There is no necessity to give the plants too much heat during the winter, as a matter of fact they will stand a few degrees of frost, but it is advisable to keep them in a temperature of about 50° Fahr. There are a few other species of this fern, one of them sending out fertile fronds over 5 feet in length, but as these are not seen locally, they are not referred to here: even *P. alcicorne* is not seen as often as a plant that takes so little trouble to grow, should be. Many of the ferns are cultivated here, but the most beautiful and extraordinary of them all appears to have been neglected.—W.J.K.

IMPORTANCE OF THUMBS

A few years ago a sensation was created in anthropological circles by the discovery in South Africa of the fossil remains of an extinct manlike ape now known to science as *Plesianthropus transvaalensis*. Fifty years ago that ape would have been hailed as the "missing link." Today he testifies merely to the instability of the whole anthropoid and human species. *Plesianthropus transvaalensis* was only an offshoot of the very active tree from which both men and the higher apes sprang. Man was already on the earth and highly developed when this manlike South African ape was alive, writes the "New York Times."

What makes *Plesianthropus* so interesting are his hands. Dr. Robert Broom of the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, South Africa, publishes in the British scientific weekly "Nature" a study of these hands and shows how curiously like ours they were, which prompts this department to go into the matter of hands, feet and brains on its own account.

Bones Are Found Correlated

The whole controversy on the origin of man turns largely on the structure of the hand, foot and brain. Whole monographs have been written on single bones. What are trifles to the layman are signposts of tremendous importance to the anthropologist and the comparative anatomist. The ankle bone is correlated with the shape of the jaw, and the two in turn with a score of other skeletal characteristics, and these in turn with the shape and size of the brain case.

Look at your hand. Move the thumb. Note that it can be swung toward or from any other finger. It is "opposable," as the anatomists say. Such a hand with such a thumb is peculiarly human. It is indispensable in holding and using tools.

The thumb of an anthropoid ape is different. It is much shorter than a human thumb. It cannot be moved toward and from the other digits. An ape finds it difficult, sometimes impossible, to pick up a pin between his thumb and forefinger. When he drops to the ground he walks on his knuckles; his toelike thumb is useless. Curiously enough the thumb is not opposable in the human embryo. It does not face the other four fingers, as it does later. The thumb of a gorilla or chimpanzee must be rotated to become human.

Wristbone More Human

Dr. Broom finds that the principal wristbone of *Plesianthropus* is much more human than that of the gorilla, chimpanzee and baboon. But this does not astonish him, because of *Plesianthropus's* teeth, which are very like those of man. Moreover, this extinct ape had sinuses much like ours.

Anthropologists have given up the search for the "missing link." It is impossible to obtain a collection of fossils as nicely graded as the hues of the solar spectrum. Investigators would never agree on transitions from one stage to the next. The best that can be hoped for is to discover more and more about the collateral branches. And this extinct South African ape, with the very human hand, who lived about 30,000 years ago when a good deal of the earth was covered with a dense layer of ice, is merely a collateral branch, just like the higher apes of today.

IN PARENTHESIS

Rhubarb

The grass widower cooked his own dinner.
"What's that?" asked his friend.
"Well I made a pie for myself.
"A bit long, ain't it?"
"Of course it's long. It's rhubarb."

• • •

Scotch Thrift

There is a fine illustration of Scotch thrift in the story of the wayward Glasgow boy who threw a brick at a jewellery store window, decamped with a substantial haul, and was arrested next day when he returned for his brick.—On Tour.

• • •

Lawn Bowls

WULLIE: Is the bools no' an awfu' hard game?

Paw: Whit makes ye ask that?

Wullie: Because some o' the players come home on a Saturday night so tired that they can hardly get oot o' their rickshaws and into the hoose.

• • •

Headaches

Wullie: Whit way Paw is yon man on the Vehicular Ferry, him that bothers the third-class passengers all the way across?

Paw: He's a friend o' the management and sells some kind o' cure.

Wullie: A cure for what?

Paw: Oh, just a cure for the headache ye get listening to him.

• • •

War Story

From the Londoner's Dia
Standard":

Mr. Lloyd George, it is [illegible] minster was reproached by [illegible] his uncritical admiration of [illegible] ernment does.

In the last war, he pointed out [illegible] Government omitted to introduce [illegible] convoy system, and controls of industry until late in the war. Compared with the present Government the statesmen of the last war were bungling amateurs.

L.G. listened with [illegible]

"There is one other [illegible] gotten," he said. "W[illegible]

Odd Bits

LENINGRADUALLY?

"Evesdropping [illegible] fell out of a tree [illegible]

General Recr[illegible] pal for Major Pro[illegible]

The position [illegible] appears to be one [illegible]

October 4 will be [illegible] day in the year you [illegible] through it.

The poor will now be [illegible] healthy cooked rice [illegible] Beri-beri good.

The Chinese dollar being pegged, Chinese patriots will have to look for some other way to lose the war.

Notice displayed in a London block of flats, "Visitors wishing to be called during an air raid should leave their names with the hall-porter."

So we've occupied Spitzbergen to deprive the Germans of the coal. Next we should shift the North Pole and mess up their compasses.

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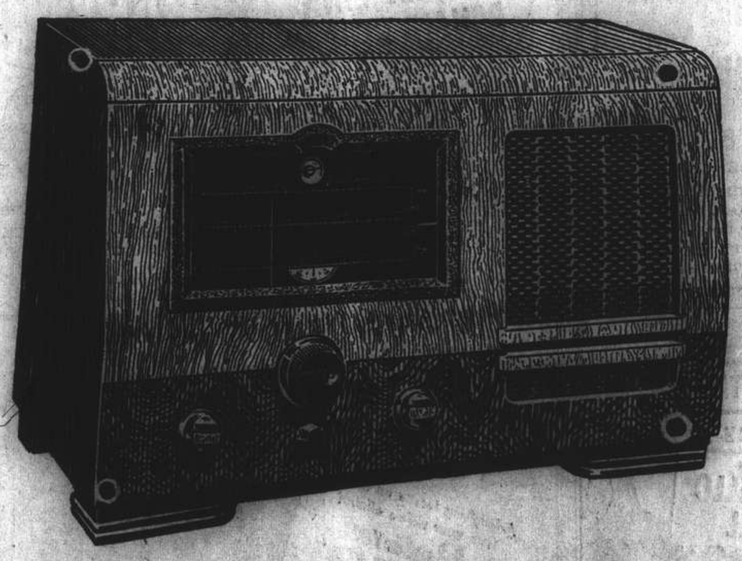
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THE SPORTS PAGE

Yanks Win Fourth of Series On Dodgers' Error

New York, Oct. 5.

THE Broadway Bombardiers of Joe McCarthy took the fourth game of the 1941 World Series from the Brooklyn Dodgers today by a 7 to 4 score in one of the weirdest matches in the history of baseball's annual classic.

The Dodgers apparently had the game won in the ninth inning, leading 4 to 3 with two out, when Catcher Mickey Owen dropped the ball on Tom Henrich's third strike.

Instead of ending the game as fans were leaving the ball park, Brooklyn lost and the Yankees now lead the series, three games to one, and will take the championship if they win tomorrow.

As the ninth inning started, Pitcher Hugh Casey apparently had everything under control with the Dodgers scheduled to even up the series count at two-all.

Back in the Game

Casey forced Joe Sturm, Yankee first baseman, to ground out and then threw out "Red" Rolfe when the latter tapped the ball weakly. Henrich had three balls and two strikes on him when he missed Casey's pitch. the ball, a low inside curve, got away from Owen and shot into the grandstand Henrich raced to first, putting the Yanks back into the game.

Joe Dimaggio singled sharply into left field, sending Henrich to Third base. Big Charlie Keller missed two and Casey once again was near victory. The Dodger hurler, however, shoved one down the alley and Keller put all his power into a screaming double that bounced off the right field wall.

Both Henrich and DiMaggio crossed the plate, with the tying and winning runs.

Big Bill Dickey, Yankee catcher, drew a free pass to first, and Joe "Flash" Gordon, Yankee second baseman, pounded out a beautiful double into centre field, bringing home both Keller and Dickey, thus giving the Yanks a 7 to 4 lead. Phil Rizzuto, Yankee shortstop, walked, but Johnny Murphy, relief Yankee hurler, grounded out.

That ended the game's scoring, since Murphy then proceeded to shut out Brooklyn in their half of the final inning.

No Excuse

Owen had bad luck, dropping balls throughout the day, including the fatal one that started the Yanks off on their winning drive. That ball was good enough for Henrich to swing at, and therefore there appeared to be no excuse for the Dodger catcher's dropping it.

The Yanks started out like champions by tallying in the first inning on successive singles by "Red" Rolfe and Charlie Keller. In the fourth, they added two more runs seemingly to sew up the game.

Keller started off that inning with a two-bagger, after which Dickey walked. Gordon then singled, filling the bases. Phil Rizzuto hit weakly, forcing Keller at the plate. Atley Donald, Yankee hurler, struck out, but Sturm singled, scoring Dickey and Gordon.

The Dodgers came back in their half of the same inning to chalk up two scores. Owen and Pete Coscarart walked when Donald lost control. Jimmy Wasdell, batting for Don French, Dodger hurler, doubled and both Owen and Coscarart crossed the platter. Wasdell died on base, however, and the score remained at 3 to 2.

Reiser Homers

In the next inning, however, Fred Walker doubled and Pete Reiser, who replaced Joe Medwick in the line-up, hit a homer giving the Dodgers two runs and sending them into a 4 to 3 lead. Reiser's homer was a tremendous beauty, clearing the right centre field wall.

The two clubs were stopped cold from the mound thereafter, and the only hit until the fatal ninth was a single by Dolph Camilli in the eighth.

The game was witnessed by 33,813 fans.

The Yanks collected 12 hits and made no errors, while the Dodgers collected nine hits and made one error.

Atley Donald started for the Yanks but was repladed by Marvin Breuer in the fifth when Reiser made his homer. Breuer lasted until the eighth when Johnny Murphy came to the mound and finished up the game.

Kirby Higbe started on the mound for Brooklyn but was replaced by French in the fourth. Allen came to the mound in the fifth and was replaced by Casey in the sixth.

Box Scores

	R.	H.	E.
New York	7	12	0
Brooklyn	4	9	1

Batteries: Donald, Breuer, Murphy and Dickey; Higbe, French, Allen, Casey and Owen.—United Press.

Larger Crowds at Gridiron Matches Predicted

Houston, Texas—A prediction that college football teams will play before the largest crowds in history this autumn is made by two of the country's leading coaches, Frank Leahy of Notre Dame and Fritz Crisler of the University of Michigan.

Leahy and Crisler were tutors at the annual coaching school of the Texas High School Football Coaches Association here recently. The coaching school is one of the largest in the country, attracting between 400 and 500 mentors annually according to an article in the "Christian Science Monitor."

"All the people are working and there is more money in circulation," the Michigan mentor said when asked about attendance this autumn.

Faster Whirl of Turnstiles

Crisler believes most of the attendance records in the middle west section will be broken during the year He said it was safe to say other sections from Maine to the Pacific Coast will see a faster whirl of the turnstiles.

Leahy, likewise, believes football will have its greatest year from an attendance standpoint. His team will play in all parts of the country this autumn, and while Notre Dame teams of the past have always played in crowded stadia, this year they can be expected to be packed.

Neither coach believes the draft will take anything away from college football or cut into attendances. Crisler was emphatic about this.

Draft No Problem

"I'm not concerned about the draft," he said. "At Michigan we believe that when a player is called to duty there isn't a thing we can or should do about it. I don't think college football will be hurt in the least because a few of the players are drafted."

The coaching school concluded with a football game between the spring graduates of high schools of South and North Texas. The high school football stars training during the week the coaching school was held. The teams were coached by Jess Neely of Rice Institute and Crisler.

A survey of the high school stars showed that few of them intend to enter colleges or universities outside Texas. Texas A. & M. College will get a lion's shares of the 48 stars composing the two squads. Twelve of the players will go to Texas A. & M. Ten will go to Rice Institute. The University of Texas will get six: Texas Tech, three; University of Oklahoma and Southern Methodist University, two each; Texas Christian and Tulsa University, one each. The other players are either undecided or will enter junior college before enrolling at universities.

200 Pound Prize

Texas A. & M. will be able to put a freshman football team on the gridiron this fall composed of these stars, considered the cream of the young football material of the Southwest except for ends and a centre.

The University of Texas, however, will get the prize of the lot. Don Farmbrough, 200-pound fullback from Longview (Texas) who has been much sought by all colleges, will enter the Longhorn corral.

Chicago Bears Trounce Cleveland Rams

New York, Oct. 5.

The Chicago Bears trounced the Cleveland Rams by a 42 to 21 score yesterday in the feature game of the National Professional League football schedule.

The Washington Redskins beat the Brooklyn Dodgers 3 to 0 as a result of a long place-kick, while the New York Giants trounced Pittsburgh, 37 to 10.

The Green Bay Packers took a close 14 to 13 decision from the Chicago Cardinals.—United Press

A Foul Which the Umpire Missed

The camera caught N. F. Allman using his elbows to ride off Neppo, who is seen about to strike the ball, on Sunday when America defeated the World in an exhibition polo game by the score of 6-5. This is one foul that Allman will not be able to talk his way out of.

Brilliant Century by Stokes Gives S.C.C. Fine Victory Over Combined Clubs XI

A BRILLIANT century by Stokes, Shanghai's premier batsman, was the feature of a splendid all-day friendly cricket encounter on the S.C.C. ground yesterday when a very strong S.C.C. XI defeated a Combined Clubs team by eight wickets two minutes before stumps were drawn.

The Combined Clubs XI, drawn from the Parsees, Recs and Police sides knocked up 207 in good time and seemed, at least, immune from defeat. The hosts had actually 132 minutes at the wickets in which to get the runs for victory and after a magnificent effort, they got them, scoring 213 for the loss of but two wickets in the process. Runs came at a tremendous rate and if cricket was always played in these circumstances those spectators who always are grumbling about slow play would have a different story to tell.

Quickly Off the Mark

Beginning their knock at 3.45 p.m. with a difficult task in front of them Simpson and Pote-Hunt quickly got off the mark, deliveries being despatched to the boundary on every possible occasion. Pote-Hunt left at 29, well held at mid-off off a hard drive and then Simpson and Stokes got busy. They had no mercy on the attack and lambasted the bowling all over the place. The fifty mark was raised in thirty minutes and still the rate of scoring did not slow down. After the tea interval Stokes and Simpson continued their frolics, hitting out on every possible occasion. Simpson finally was out for obstruction at 72 after scoring an exhilarating 42 which included eight shots to the tapes.

Bowling changes had little effect on the rate of scoring and the 100 went up at 5.06 p.m. A few minutes later Stokes reached his fifty. Duckitt was now his partner and though this player is known for his rather slow innings he did not lag behind Stokes. True, he did not reach the tapes as often as did his more scintillating partner but he scored runs at every opportunity and the scoreboard was moving round at a merry rate.

Great Innings by Stokes

Stokes offered one or two very hard chances but otherwise his innings was free from blemish. He scored all round the wicket but most of his hits were straight drives and shots to the on. The 200 mark was reached at 6.06 p.m. and one minute later Stokes had the satisfaction of making his best century for many years and certainly the best hundred seen in Shanghai for a long time.

The winning runs were made two minutes before stumps were to have been drawn and the hosts had the satisfaction of winning a fine victory. Stokes and Duckitt's partnership, which was undefeated produced 141 runs—a prolific stand.

Stokes principal shots were fourteen fours and one huge six while Duckitt reached the tapes on seven occasions.

The Combined Clubs XI did well, eight of their members reaching double figures in a useful innings, but their efforts paled somewhat when compared with the brilliant endeavours of Stokes, Duckitt and Simpson.

Combined Clubs' XI

F. A. Pitts, b. Jenkins	34
B. B. Boddy, b. Jenkins	10
S. V. Gash, c. Reynolds, b. Duckitt	18
S. P. Karanjia, b. Jenkins	42
S. F. Shroff, c. Duckitt, b. Jenkins	32
H. P. Madar, b. Jenkins	0
P. Madar, not out	40
N. N. Mehta, b. Duckitt	12
L. Marcal, c. Marsay, b. Jenkins	1
F. C. Woodley, b. Jenkins	0
E. C. Baker, b. Duckitt	14
Extras	4
Total	207

Fall of Wickets:—1-46 Pitts, 2-47 Boddy, 3-83 Gash, 4-125 Karanjia, 5-125 H. P. Madar, 6-140 Shroff, 7-171 Mehta, 8-174 Marcal, 9-174 Woodley, 10-207 Baker.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jenkins	21	3	90	7
Orr	12	2	49	0
Graham	3	1	20	0
Duckitt	11.3	2	28	3
Marsay	3	0	16	0

Jenkins bowled one no-ball.

S.C.C. XI

P. V. Simpson, l.b.w., b. Boddy	42
J. W. Pote-Hunt, c. Karanjia, b. Shroff	5
L. F. Stokes, not out	108
E. R. Duckitt, not out	53
E. J. Sluis, A. C. Sinclair, J. C. Jenkins, W. Marsay, H. E. Orr, A. Graham and R. U. Reynolds, did not bat	—
Extras	5
Total (for two wickets)	213

Fall of Wickets:—1-29 Pote-Hunt, 2-72 Simpson.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Woodley	10	0	65	0
Shroff	8	1	54	1
P. Madar	9	0	45	0
Boddy	8	0	44	1

Woodley bowled one wide.
Boddy bowled one no-ball.

Large Crowd Sees Hindhead Qualify for Champions; Favourites Have Bad Time

By "The Chaser"

THE champion combination of "Charlie" Encarnacao and Hindhead qualified for the autumn champions yesterday afternoon when they galloped away to a much easier victory than the official verdict of half a length. Surging through the field at the top of the straight Hindhead soon led comfortably by three lengths and then when victory was certain he was eased up and coasted home ahead of Cherrylight (C. B. Moller) whose second here is most probably due to the unfitness of the other starters.

Favourites had a rather trying time yesterday as, although only one outsider made the winning bracket, it was generally the fourth or fifth favourites that took premier honours in most races. A large crowd was in attendance and the pari-mutuel counters and stands were well filled by the holiday throng.

Robbed of Interest

The Mid-Autumn Festival Stakes, which was won by Hindhead, was robbed of considerable interest as the field comprised of only six starters out of which Merry Dick was nothing but a poor excuse for "suckers" to lay inexplicably stupid wagers. Just for interest sake you might want to know that there were 36 people at the Race Course who thought he had a chance—or perhaps they were hoping that the other five runners would fall down!

Merry Dick's supporters did get some run for their money however as, with none of the other starters willing to take the lead in the first quarter, he led the field for about three furlongs before he shot his bolt and was practically standing still while the field streaked past him like a 70-mile an-hour gale.

Hindhead in a Canter

White Willie shot into the lead when Merry Dick tired while Mr. Bubbins, hard pressed all the way, managed to stay with him until the last quarter. Meanwhile, Hindhead, well placed during the whole race, drew away from the field the moment he turned into the field. Opposite the stands Cherrylight spurted past White Willie to challenge Hindhead but the latter continued at a common canter to the winning post.

White Night fully justified his favouritism in the Harvest Moon Stakes when he came like greased lightning in the last hundred yards to sweep past Frostylight and Magic Circle and win by the convincing margin of two lengths—and going away too. This handsome black has shown some staying powers and with a bit of nursing he might even be a dangerous contender for Autumn Champions next month. Rye, the second favourite, appeared to be slightly on the heavy side and after running well up all the way round, could not put in his usual brilliant spurt and finished fourth.

Holden on Star Turn was almost caught napping in the Barcoo Cup when he just managed to maintain his early lead to reach the winning post a length and a half to the good. Luckily for him he had an advantage of some ten lengths when he entered the straight. Daintyfoot, however, came with a magnificent burst of speed in the last hundred yards, and had the race been ten yards longer Star Turn would have suffered an ignominious defeat while Holden would have last a lot of face. The remaining place was filled by Fancyray five lengths away.

Major Upset of the Day

The major upset scored yesterday was by Corps Cavalry who came through the field to win the Persimmon Stakes from Night Express and Hill Song. The 22 people who had the good fortune to back him in the forecast pool with Night Express were suitably rewarded for their venture by the huge dividend of $837.40 while those who supported him in the win pari-mutuel received $147.6 for each win ticket.

Riding honours yesterday fell to Chris Moller who topped the list with three winning rides and two places. Gabor Renner and Encarnacao were next with two wins and two places apiece.

C. S. Franklin pulled off a neat little double when his ponies, Big Dick and Phantom, were winners. Big Dick triumphed in the opening race and paid $30.60 for each win ticket while Phantom returned $45.60.

Dead-Heat for Second Place

The Mid-Autumn Novice Stakes fell to Henry Azadian who rode Goldenray to a one-length victory over The Avocet and Smart Guy who dead-heated for second place. Fifty yards away from the winning post the three ponies were running as one and it was only a short distance away from the finish that Goldenray answered his jockey's riding to forge ahead and win.

The Autumn Glow Stakes fell to Rearament who ran a totally different race with blinkers on. Challenging The Titmouse half-way down the straight he took the lead opposite the guests' stand to romp home the winner by a length. Chancery Lane, the favourite, just managed to stave off Petruska's effort and retain third place two lengths away.

C. B. Moller had his first winning ride on Sunmaid who won the Jackeroo Cup by two clear lengths, beating Golden Hen and Andover. At the top of the straight he was nowhere in sight but the moment the field turned into the straight he came on the outside to draw level with the leaders opposite the public stand and then draw away from them in the last hundred yards. National Star and Two Jays were left at the gate and only managed to get away after the field had gone almost half a furlong.

Another Easy Win for Moller

Moller had another easy win when he rode Brisbanelight to a length and a half triumph in the Tilbooroo Cup. He came through the field on a tight rein at the top of the straight and shot into the lead the moment his rider let him out. Maryland entered the straight and hoped to catch the other napping by making a bold dash for victory but unfortunately for him, Brisbanelight was much too good for for him. Stardust and Fleeting Dear had a neck-and-neck duel for the remaining berth and it was the former who eventually got his head in front at the finishing line.

Dazara and Diligence (late Pigot Boy) battled to a dead-heat in the eighth race while Spring Tide was one length behind third. Diligence paced the field from the half mile and looked like the winner until the last fifty yards where Dazara extricated himself from a rut to arrive at the winning post together with him.

Racing Results

The complete results of yesterday's racing will be found on page 7, column 1.

Said to be one of the most unusual pictures ever made, Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane" deals with the colourful career of an American emperor and his ill-fated empire. Welles produced and directed the RKO Radio offering and played the title role.

Clube Beat Recs In Annual Lawn Bowls Encounter

In addition to winning the Mercury Cup and the senior division of the league, the Clube Lusitano gathered further lawn bowls laurels yesterday afternoon when they defeated the Shanghai Recreation Club by 77 shots to 70 in their annual fixture on the Recs greens. This is the second victory scored by the Portuguese club in this competition and the score is now level at two triumphs each, the Recs having held the Lusitano Cup for the past two years and the Lusitano team scoring the initial victory in 1938.

The final score of 77-70 was an excellent indication of the closeness of the encounter. In fact, there were no more than four shots separating the opposing rinks in three of the games: the fourth was won by eight shots. Rink honours were even with the Recs and the Lusitano teams scoring two each. The Recs, however, obtained some consolation for their defeat by winning on the extra rink by the overwhelming margin of 31-8.

It was the rink skipped by J. P. de Campos that paved the way to the Lusitano triumph as they disposed of G. N. Manley's four by 18-10. The other victorious Clube rink was that under the leadership of C. L. Passos, this quartette taking the measure of C. Thompson's men by 22-18.

Victorious Recs' Rinks

In retaliation, G. V. Jensen's side subdued A. M. Souza's four by 18-14 for a Recs win. After a bitter struggle, W. T. Manley's quartette scored another rink triumph for the Recs by ousting S. del Rivero's side by one shot, 24-23. And V. L. Xavier's rink swamped A. J. Roza's four in the extra rink by 31-8 for the most decisive win of the day.

Through their victory yesterday, the Lusitano team have now earned the right to play on their own greens next year.

Detailed results yesterday were:—

Recs		Lusitano	
G. V. Jensen (skip)	18	A. M. Souza (skip)	14
W. Hall		J. Sepe	
S. T. Beeman		C. Danenberg	
H. R. Hotchkiss		F. M. F. Gutierrez	
G. N. Manley (skip)	10	J. P. de Campos (skip)	18
G. Madar		F. Machado	
B. A. Shirazee		O. H. Edgren	
F. R. Kermani		L. F. Lopes	
W. T. Manley (skip)	24	S. del Rivero (skip)	23
T. G. Almeida		A. F. Gomes	
W. Moore		J. Medina	
J. R. McDonald		A. C. Sequeira	
G. Thompson (skip)	18	C. L. Passos (skip)	22
R. J. S. Brandt		H. Ozorio	
R. E. Manley		B. Marques	
T. W. Murray		J. Gutierrez	
	70		77
Extra Rink			
V. L. Xavier (skip)	31	A. J. Roza (skip)	8
A. C. Cooper		J. Sepe	
J. Shute		A. A. Baptista	
W. A. Young		J. Rivero	

Poliakoff Withdraws From Chess Match

The sixth game of the Glass-Poliakoff match which was adjourned from last Wednesday, was played off at the beginning of the week, and won by Glass on the 66th move after a desperate struggle in the end-game. Discouraged by the 5:1 score in favour of Glass who would need only half a point more to formally win the match, Poliakoff has notified his opponent and the jury of his decision to withdraw from further play.

While this decision is much regretted by the local chess players, it is nevertheless generally recognized that Poliakoff is in a very bad form and would have very few chances to better the score in the remaining games.

Old Backboard Approved By Basketball Coaches

The nation's college basketball coaches have voted, 263 to 100, against acceptance of the fanshaped backboard which was advocated by the National Basketball Rules Committee.

This was announced recently, the United Press reports, after tabulation of a country-wide poll conducted by the Eastern College Basketball Coaches Association. Of the 387 coaches who submitted answers, twenty-four expressed no preference.

Val Lentz, Army coach and president of the Eastern association, pointed out, however, that the 100 who will use the new fanshaped board instead of the old rectangular board next season represent an increase of thirty-one over last year.

BALLET RUSSE

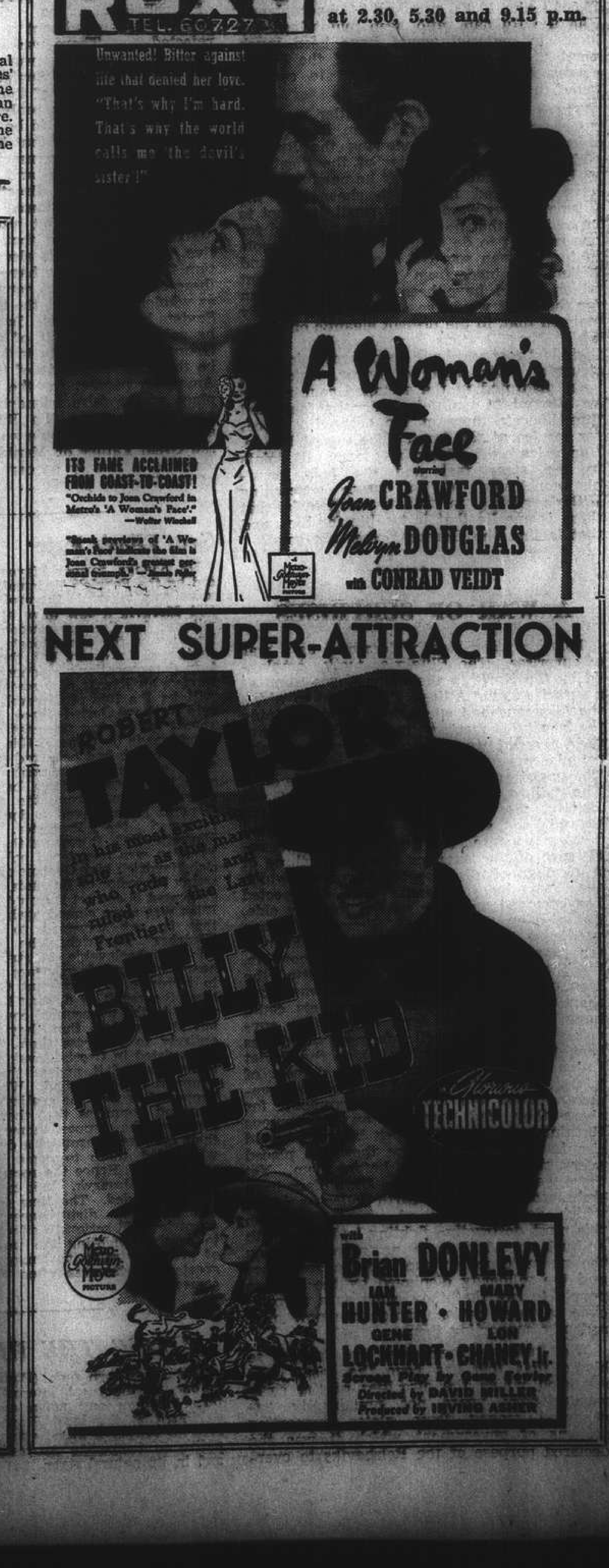
GALA OPENING OF THE SEASON

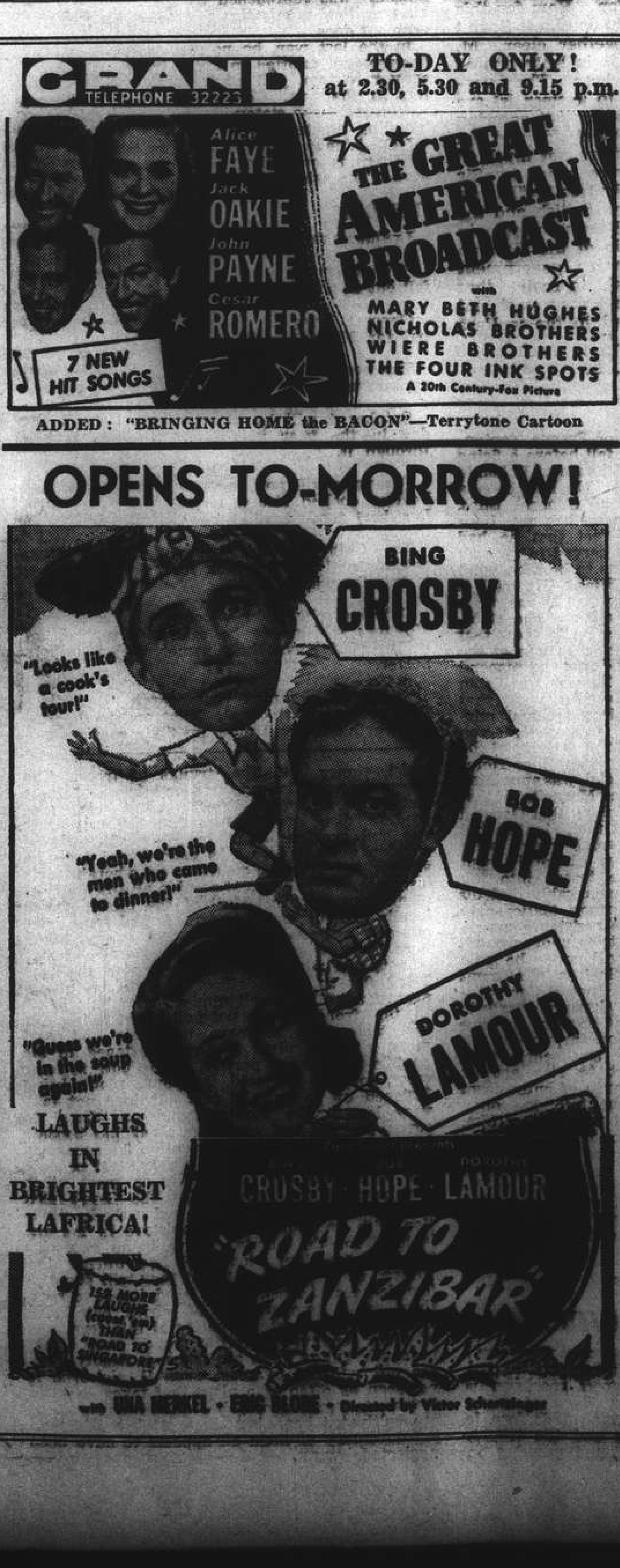
Symphonic Ballet in 3 acts by A. GLAZOUNOFF

"RAYMONDA"

Thursday, Saturday, Sunday October 23, 25, 26 at 9.15 p.m.

Sunday, October 26, matinee at 2.15 p.m. LYCEUM





Racing Results

1.—THE MARKET STAKES.—1 mile.
Big Dick (C. S. Franklin) 152 Gabor Renner 1
Bye Bye (Woo Bros') 152 A. C. Ching 2
Second Thoughts (Manxman) 152 C. Encarnacao 3
Also ran:—Charming Beauty (H. Huang), White Patches (S. Wong), Starston late Florin (F. X. Diniz), Country Life (V. H. Oliveira), The Sneak (G. P. Gram), Grenadier (Tommy Chi), Mayfair (J. L. Kay), Livelylight (C. B. Moller), Off Chance (Duncan Fraser), Sandbar (O. N. Panoff), Egyptian Cotton late Brown Bomber (G. Wong).
Won by a neck; ½ length.
Time, 2.10⅘ sec.
Win, $30.60. Places, $11.80, $19.20, $17.60.

2.—THE AUTUMN GLOW STAKES. 7 furlongs.
Rearmament (C. E.) 150 C. Encarnacao 1
The Titmouse (Winsome & Hasty) 152 H. J. Holden 2
Chancery Lane (Tony) 149 Y. S. Chang 3
Also ran:—Petruska (G. P. Gram), New Victory late White Lancer (T. Y. Tung), Playboy (Tommy Chi), Cottonlight (R. Morgan), El Chico (T. L. Wong), White Rascal late Golden End (J. Pote-Hunt), Port Bradda (C. B. Moller), Idiots Delight (A. F. Clark), Sandy (O. N. Panoff).
Won by 1 length; 2 lengths.
Time, 1.51 sec.
Win, $35. Places, $10.60; $8, $8.

3.—THE PERSIMMON STAKES. 7 furlongs.
Corps Cavalry (Manx) 155 M. Hazzard 1
Night Express (R. H. McNair & Gabor Renner) Gabor Renner 2
Bill Song (Tony) 155 Y. S. Chang 3
Also ran:—The Blackpoll (H. J. Holden), Doc (O. N. Panoff), Fairylight (C. B. Moller), Joylight (F. Noodt).
Won by 2 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 1.47⅘ sec.
Win, $147.60. Places, $76, $10, $10.20.
Forecast Pool—Winning Combination 1/3. Div. $637.40.

4.—THE JACKEROO CUP. ¾ mile.
Sunmaid (Myfred) 155 C. B. Moller 1
Golden Hen (Golden) 155 Y. S. Chang 2
Andover (Thursday) 150 J. Pote-Hunt 3
Also ran:—Fearlessray (P. P. Botelho), Spitfire (O. N. Panoff), Fire-Ball (Gabor Renner), National Star (P. Y. Vong), Ironstone (H. J. Holden), Australian Princess (C. Encarnacao), Swannee (A. Noodt), Two Jays (V. H. Oliveira).
Won by 2 lengths: 2 lengths.
Time, 1.18⅘ sec.
Win, $28. Places, $8.60, $11.20, $6.40.

5.—THE MID-AUTUMN NOVICE STAKES. ¾ mile
Goldenray (M. K.) 154 H. Azadian 1
The Avocet (Winsome & Hasty) 156 V. A. Haimovitch, D.H. 2
Smart Guy (McLaurin) 139 C. W. Wong, D.H. 2
Also ran:—Tungstenlight (G. M. Sokoloff), Steve Brodie (F. P. Bunn), Port Michael (D. E. Kermode), Ideal King (V. H. Oliveira), Romford (L. Y. Liu), Lame (E. J. Bell), Slipus (Duncan Fraser), Haiphong (M. W. Chang), National Country (C. Y. Chiu), Fiery Christmas (Tony Lian), Telegram (M Benavitch).
Won by 1 length; dead heat.
Time, 1.34 Sec.
Win, $46. Places, $13, $9.40, $8.20.

6.—THE EXCELLENT CROPS STAKES. 7 furlongs.
Phantom (C. S. Franklin) 155 Gabor Renner 1
Purpleray (Ray) 152 P. P. Botelho 2
Twylight (Cire) 155 F. Noodt 3
Also ran:—Aabec (M. Hazzard), Cherrybey (C. B. Moller), Luckyton (T. S. Chang), Charming Swift (T. Y. Woo), Dunbeg (J. Pote-Hunt), Don Federico (A. Noodt), Californian Cotton late Zafiro G. Wong), Goldenlight (C. Encarnacao), Chatterbox (E. B. Cumine), Woodbridge (V. H. Oliveira), Josspray (H. Azadian).
Won by 4 lengths; ½ length.
Time, 1.49⅘ sec.
Win, $45.60. Places, $18.20, $24, $14.40.

7.—THE TILBOOROO CUP. 9 furlongs.
Brisbanelight (Cire) 157 C. B. Moller 1
Maryland (Vents) 144 G. P. Gram 2
Stardust (H. M. Hind) 157 Y. S. Chang 3
Also ran:—Fleeting Deer (H. P. Chanson), Rosalie (V. H. Oliveira), Fremantlelight (F. Noodt), Fisherlass (Gabor Renner), National Policy (T. L. Wong), Midnight Star (M. Hazzard), Monogram (Tommy Chi), Speedwell (M. M. Sokoloff), Esmeralda (H. J. Holden), X'mas Candy (P. Y. Vong), Fairyray (O. N. Panoff).
Won by 1½ lengths; 1½ length.
Time, 2.02⅘ sec.
Win, $18. Places, $9.20, $26, $21.40.

8.—THE AUTUMN TINT STAKES. 1¼ mile.
Dazara (A. V. Striker) 152 G. P. Gram, D.H. 1
Diligence late Pivot Boy (J. K. Brand) 152 O. N. Panoff, D.H. 1
Spring Tide (Spray) 152 Gabor Renner 3
Also ran:—Socrates (I. H. Howell), Army Patrol (T. Y. Tung), Pearylight (P. P. Botelho), Quick Change (E. B. Cumine), National Hero (P. Y. Vong), Sugar Star (S. Y. Sung), White Major (J. Pote-Hunt), Houdini (C. B. Moller), Chengtu (T. L. Wong), Levenvale (A. C. Ching), Sunnylight (F. Noodt), Shenko (Tommy Chi), Charming Boy (Y. N. Chow), Sandy (H. Azadian) Nonstarter, Breezybank (I. Kinloch), Charming Jack (L. Y. Liu).
Won by dead heat; 1 length.
Time, 2.45⅘ sec.
Win, $30.20, $28.80. Places, $17.80, $17.80, $19.20.

9.—THE HARVEST MOON STAKES. ¾ mile.
White Night (A. V. White) 155 J. Pote-Hunt 1
Frostylight (Cire) 158 F. Noodt 2
Magic Circle (Wm. McBain) 152 G. P. Gram 3
Also ran:—Rye (C. Encarnacao), Benjamin (J. L. Kay), The Ruff (Duncan Fraser), Slow Motion (Y. S. Chang), Doc (O. N. Panoff) Non-starter, Cluniegleg (I. Kinloch).
Won by 2 lengths; 1 length.
Time, 1.33⅘ sec.
Win, $11. Places, $6.60, $11, $10.
Forecast Pool—Winning Combination 7/4. Div. $106.

10.—THE BARCOO CUP. 1 mile.
Star Turn (Winsome & Hasty) 160 H. J. Holden 1
Daintyfoot (Foot) 145 Y. S. Chang 2
Fancyray (Ray) 160 C. B. Moller 3
Also ran:—Bluegrass (J. Pote-Hunt), Senorita (A. Noodt), Cynthia (E. J. Bell), Corporal (F. Noodt), National Witch (T. Y. Tung), National Finance (P. Y. Vong).
Won by 1½ length; 5 lengths.
Time, 1.43 sec.
Win, $6.40. Places, $5.60, $7.20, $6.60.
Forecast Pool—Winning Combination 3/8. Div. $47.60.

11.—THE BOUNTEOUS HARVEST STAKES. 1¼ mile.
Wintrylight (Cire) 152 F. Noodt 1
Faust (Corney) 152 H. P. Chanson 2
Fiery Kingman (Myfred) 155 T. C. Woo, D.H. 3
Black Pirate (Green Park) 155 J. Pote-Hunt, D.H. 3
Also ran:—Merry Admiral (T. Y. Woo), Downside (E. J. Bell), Colorado Kid (M. Hazzard), The Frigate (H. J. Holden), Radio Eve (S. Wong), Cluniegburn (I. Kinloch), Mr. Chips (Y. S. Chang), American-ribbon (C. Encarnacao), Little Pal (E. B. Cumine).
Won by 1½ length; ½ length; D.H.
Time, 2.42⅘ sec.
Win, $42.20. Places, $13.60, $12, $11.20, $7.40.

12.—THE MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL STAKES. 9 furlongs.
Hindhead (A. S. Henchman) 155 C. Encarnacao 1
Cherrylight (Cire) 158 C. B. Moller 2
White Willie (A. V. White) 155 J. Pote-Hunt 3
Also ran:—Silver Fox (G. P. Gram), Mr. Bubbins (O. N. Panoff), Merry Dick (E. J. Bell).
Won by ½ length; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.23⅘ sec.
Win, $7.40. Places, $5.20, $5.60, $5.40.
Forecast Pool—Winning Combination 6/2. Div. $37.40.

13.—THE GOLDEN GRAIN STAKES. 9 furlongs.
Fiery Guy (Anchor) 158 C. B. Moller 1
Bachelor Prince (Jim) 152 C. Encarnacao 2
Lively Morn (M. Benavitch) 156 E. B. Cumine 3
Also ran:—Ebonylight (F. Noodt), Highland (A. Noodt), Iloilo (A. C. Ching), Blue Boy (G. P. Gram), Ancient Ensign (Tony Liang), Island Chief (C. Y. Wong), National Bank (P. Y. Vong), Sparkfoot (D. E. Kermode), Mefistofele (V. A. Haimovitch), Cyclone Bill (H. Azadian), White Lord (J. Pote-Hunt), Goldie (P. L. Chiu), Little Joe (Y. S. Chang), Central Park (S. Y. Sung), San Carlo (Duncan Fraser).
Won by 1½ length; 1½ length.
Time, 2.29⅘ sec.
Win, $25.20. Places, $11.60, $14.20, $22.

Only Three Missing From I.C. White

New York, Oct. 6.

Only three men are missing from the crew of the torpedoed American tanker I.C. White, according to a radio message received by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey from the tanker's skipper, Captain Mello.

Captain Mello, who is aboard the American freighter Del Norte, reports that the Del Norte picked up another 17.

He states that the I. C. White was torpedoed at a quarter past midnight on Sept. 27, about 500 miles south-east of Recife. Her position was 10.26 degrees south and 27.30 degrees west.—Reuter.

Knudsen Urges Hard Work to Beat Axis Output

New York, Oct. 6.

Mr. William Knudsen, head of the Office of Production Management, last night urged hard work to increase American production and beat the lead of Axis production.

Speaking at the rally of the Fight for Freedom committee at Madison Square Garden, he said that Germany has a tremendous lead over Britain and the United States in production of certain important war items and will continue to hold it long unless United States production would be increased.

"I am convinced that this war is going to turn out the way we want it to eventually, but I am not only convinced, I am sure it is going to take more work than we ever did before," he said.

Mild Perspiration *v.* Sweat

"The simple fact is that Hitler is out to get everything everywhere under one thumb.

"We can continue the present rate of production with a fair chance some years hence to finally reach a point of production to outrank the Nazis.

"That is one course. The other is to pile on every ounce of steam we can to get this thing over. It is a choice of perspiring mildly for a long haul or sweating hard for the next year or so."—United Press.

Disagreements Among German Generals Reported

London, Oct. 6.

Judging from a Stockholm report Herr Himmler's violent measures against German army generals have not produced the results desired by the Nazis, says the Moscow radio. A number of generals are reported to have demanded that Herr Hitler should forbid Herr Himmler to interfere with army matters. There are also fresh disagreements among the generals themselves.

Gen. List and Gen. Stuelpnagel are reported to have been present at the latest conference at Herr Hitler's headquarters on preparations for a winter campaign. They are said to have pointed out that the German armies' longer communication lines in the east and guerilla warfare made it risky business to launch any further offensive operations by individual formations isolated from the main body of the army.

Supported by Gen. Rushenol and Gen. Guderian, Generals list and Stuelpnagel are said to have argued that the general staff's new plan would fall unless the army consolidated its position in areas already occupied.—Reuter.

A.F.O.L. Urges Aid To Russia Without Pretending Friendship

Seattle, Oct. 6.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour, in its annual report yesterday recommended that the United States aid Russia "without the slightest pretence that the two nations are or can be friends."

The annual report stressed that "Russia is an unwilling ally of the forces of Democracy in this war. Her present friendly gestures to Britain and America are dictated by desperation and hypocrisy."

The group proposed that labour work for social insurance of shorter hours be, after the war, to help the plan of the "Democratic post-war world, in which peace must be combined with social justice."—United Press.

Economic Conference To Be Held in Colony, Says Japanese

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Hongkong is to be the scene of an economic conference between Britain, the United States and Chungking, according the "Yomiuri" correspondent in Shanghai.

The conference, it is added, will start as soon as Dr. Henry Grady, President Roosevelt's special economic investigator in the Far East, arrives in the British colony from Chungking.

The correspondent says that Sir Otto Niemeyer, British financial expert who is en route to China, is also expected to attend the conference which, asserts the paper, will discuss, among other matters, monetary and other financial problems confronting Chungking "as well as measures to strengthen economic pressure against Japan."—Reuter.

Moscow Announces Own Version of Losses

Moscow, Oct. 6.

The Soviet Information Bureau, in rebuttal to Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Sports Palast speech, yesterday announced Soviet losses to date during the Russo-German war.

Soviets, have lost 1,128,000 men killed, wounded or missing, about 7,000 tanks, 8,900 guns and 5,316 planes, said the information bureau.

German losses, said the bureau, were in excess of 3,000,000 men killed, wounded and taken prisoner, over 11,000 tanks 13,000 guns and over 9,000 planes.—United Press.

Dutch Answer Koh Ishii's Objection To Aid to Russia

Batavia, Oct. 6.

Answering a Japanese government spokesman's assertion that Netherlands East Indies shipments of rubber to Russia would constitute an "unfriendly act" official circles here yesterday said "shipments of N.E.I. products to Russia were the simple, inevitable consequence of the fact Russia was at war with Germany."

This standpoint, official circles believed, would be maintained even if the interpretation of the views of the Japanese Government by Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board, should prove correct. (Mr. Ishii made the statement that large shipments of supplies to Russia would be "unfriendly" to Japan)

Policy Clarified

Authoritative sources said that the "policy of the Netherlands was recently clearly defined by Minister Gerbrandy who said in a radio address 'although the Netherlands do not maintain relations with Russia, rubber, tin, bauxite and other products are at the disposal of the Soviets, the newest victim of Hitler's aggression.'

"In this connection former press reports may be recalled in which it was stated that several Russian ships, during the last few weeks have visited Sourbaya in order to load rubber, oil, and coffee destined for Russia," said authoritative sources.

Batavia residents, anticipating a further press barrage along the same lines from Japan, probably will not rise to what some quarters describe as "bait," said authoritative sources.—United Press.

"Kokumin" Condemns N.E.I.

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

The "Kokumin" today condemned the Netherlands East Indies for "rejecting" Japanese contentions that the Dutch should not ship to Russia the supplies they refuse to ship to Japan.

Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board, on October 3 said that Japan would consider as an unfriendly act shipments of large quantities of supplies to Russia, in view of the fact that similar shipments were not being made to Japan, despite Japanese efforts to obtain them.

The "Kokumin" called the alleged rejection "ignoring Japan's friendly attitude and an arrogant reply to the Ishii statement."—United Press.

Alleged Lozovsky Statement

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Questioned regarding the possible effects on Japan of increased war materials arriving via Vladivostok as a result of the Moscow conference, Mr. S.A. Lozovsky, Vice-Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, replied, "The Anglo-American-Soviet parleys in Moscow undoubtedly will affect Germany. With regard to the effects on Japan, Japan should know better than myself, and I would rather have Japan comment upon the subject," the "Asahi" reported from Moscow today.—Domei.

Anglo-U.S.-Chinese Parley to Take Place Says "Yomiuri"

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

An Anglo-United-States-Chungking tripartite economic conference is being arranged in Hongkong within a few days, close on the heels of the Anglo-United States military conference at present underway in Manila, the "Yomiuri" reported from Shanghai.

The "Yomiuri" said that the proposed economic parley was due to take place immediately upon the arrival in Hongkong of Dr. Henry F. Grady, President Roosevelt's economic envoy, who is visiting Chungking.

The paper understood that Dr. Grady, who arrived in Chungking by air from Rangoon on October 3, was conferring with Chinese leaders, including General Chiang Kai-shek and the Finance Minister, Dr. H.H. Kung, regarding concrete ways and means to effect Sino-United States economic collaboration.

The "Yomiuri" further reported that Dr. Grady was due to leave Chungking for Hongkong by air today, accompanied by Mr. Manuel Fox, member of the Chungking Currency Stabilization Committee, and would preside over the Anglo-United States-Chungking economic parley in which Sir Otto Niemeyer, financial expert specially despatched to the Orient by the British Government, and Mr. Chen Kuang-fu, Chinese member of the Currency Stabilization Committee, and other British and American members of the Committee were expected to attend.

The "Yomiuri" also said that the parley would discuss monetary and other financial problems confronting Chungking, as well as measures to strengthen economic pressure against Japan.

Meanwhile, the "Yomiuri" added, it was learned that the outcome of the Hongkong conference would be reported to President Roosevelt by Dr. Grady, who was due to leave for Washington by air immediately upon the termination of the conference.—Domei.

"Britain Will Be With Russia Until Victory"

London, Oct. 6.

Britain will be with Russia until victory, declared the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, in a speech yesterday in which he said that help to Russia was urgent.

"We are going to see that everything possible shall be done to help Russia," he stated. "Who says that we are not doing it? Not the people who know. We are going to do it, and will be with her to the end, which we believe is going to be victory."—Reuter.

A cosy and original place

"PEPPI"

at the Piano

742 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Corner Bubbling Well and Carter Road, back of Roxy Theatre

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham Ends Defence Talks in Manila

Manila, Oct. 6.

AIR Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in the Far East and members of his staff left by aeroplane this morning for Singapore.

Sir Robert's departure ended a series of conferences which United States Army authorities described as most satisfactory. Officials said the talks proved an opportunity to express views on problems of mutual interest.

The arrival of Sir Robert and Brigadier-General John Magruder, head of the United States mission to Chungking, increased the general confidence here the Philippines would not be abandoned in the event of hostilities. (The Magruder mission arrived in Hongkong yesterday en route to Chungking.)

It was considered noteworthy that Sir Robert yesterday was guest at a luncheon attended by the highest Philippine and American defence and political leaders.

Coordination Strengthened

The opinion of the American community was summed up in an editorial by the "Manila Bulletin" which declared that "co-ordinating, strengthening and general rounding out of Pacific defences advanced as a result of the visit by Sir Robert....

"This co-ordination represented by the visit was not merely British. Sir Robert is actually more than British co-ordinator and commander. He is a policy maker for defences not limited to British authority and control...the team-work aspect of the co-ordinator's visit is important in building up genuine confidence."—United Press.

Magruder Tells of Mission

Hongkong, Oct. 6.

Brigadier-General John Magrudor, chief of the United States Military Mission to Chungking, today said that the purpose of the mission was to make available to China the most effective form of American assistance possible under the lend-lease act.

During a press conference here, after a Clipper plane flight from Manila, Gen. Magruder described the lend-lease act as "an expression of the American people which has been granted very freely to the Administration in order to obtain materials for the purpose of assisting those nations which are concerned with resisting aggression.

"It involves tremendous sums of money and tremendous efforts on the part of American industry to realize the purpose of the act," he said. "The act itself is really a new and tremendous national policy."—United Press.

British Propaganda Peps Up

London, Oct. 6.

British propaganda, which got off to a very slow start at the beginning of the war, is pepping up.

Americans recently have read of the "V for Victory" campaign now being prosecuted with intense vigour through the newspapers, the radio, and from the public platform. A less publicized propaganda angle is that of the professional story-inventors—the men who think up the "knock" stories about the *morale* of the Italian army, the alleged inefficiency of the Luftwaffe, supposed quarrels in Germany, etc.

More and more of these stories are creeping into circulation here. Some of them are excellent.

There is the one about the officer of a Scottish regiment on the African Front who, dissatisfied with the number of Italian prisoners being brought in by his men, offered a prize of fifty cents a hundred for prisoners. The next day the Scots brought in a hundred, the second day a thousand, and the third day another thousand.

Bought From Australians

Impressed, the officer asked how it was being managed. Replied a voice: "We are buying them from the Australians at twenty-five cents a hundred."

Also the alleged telegram received by Dr. Goebbels from a secret agent in Britain, which read:

"Agent Eight the honour to report to the Herr Doktor has. Our all glorious Viktoria V. campaign in hated England a most triumphant initiation has had. To see the V symbol on walls, pavements, doors, banners and automobiles overnight appearing the vile English with trembling terror were instantly struck. They low-spirited noises uncontrollably made. Number and distribution most wide-spread of all splendid Viktoria symbols to them of our fifth column's unconquerable strength proof unquestionable was. Whenever they on walls the all-powerful Victoria V saw they a gesture to avert the omen with uplifted thumbs made. Sieg Heil—I your pardon beg—Viktoria Heil to our Reichsminister for propaganda."

Or the not so subtle crack denying the charge that Goebbels is descended from a monkey—"the monkey is descended from Goebbels," which found publicity in the London "Daily Mirror."

Business as Usual

And the rather subtle letter to "The Times," signed "Bomber," in praise of "that well-known British *sang-froid*, which recorded: "A few nights ago, while one of our heavy bombers was over the Ruhr, being subjected to a heavy barrage of flak-fire, the pigeon—which as you know is carried in case the crew find themselves in distress—laid an egg. Business as usual."

Most of these stories are passed from mouth to mouth with tremendous speed, and a yarn whispered in a bar one evening will gain almost citywide circulation by the next day. The knocks are not always directed at the enemy. Many of them criticize alleged short comings at Home, and are told with that tongue-in-the-cheek style the Englishman loves.—International News Service.

Argentine Destroyer Sinks After Collision

Buenos Aires, Oct. 6.

The destroyer, Corriente, which was rammed on Friday by the cruiser Almirante Brown was reliably known to have been sunk despite the lack of an official announcement regarding its loss by the Ministry of Navy.

It was believed that the destroyer was partly projecting above water and could be salvaged. Tugs rushed to the scene of the accident while the Almirante Brown arrived at Mar del Plata yesterday morning, where the Minister of Navy immediately boarded the vessel.

Eleven men were dead or missing while a number of others were wounded.—United Press.

35,000,000 Pamphlets Said Dropped Across Front by Russians

Moscow, Oct. 6.

With there being 35,000,000 pamphlets and newspapers dropped by Soviet planes over German and Rumanian lines during the months of August and September, the war of propaganda between Soviet Russia and Germany continued unabated, the "Krasnaya Zvezda," Red Army organ, declared today.

German editions of the "Pravda," organ of the Communist Party, were dropped by Soviet planes and also left behind German lines by Soviet scout units. Propaganda material is also placed on small rafts and left to drift up or down various waterways.

Loud-speakers are also used and speeches are blared forth in many languages across to the enemy.

Propaganda is also spread by means of cloth banners bearing slogans and mottoes.—Havas Telemondial.

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Hitler Not Optimistic Says Tokyo Daily

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Hitler is obviously entertaining an unoptimistic view concerning developments of the war," the Japanese newspaper "Yomiuri" is quoted by the Japanese official news agency as stating in commenting on Hitler's speech.

"The Führer frankly admitted that Russia is developing into an arsenal despite tremendous German victories," the paper is said to have added.—Reuter.

Full Facts of Orient Situation Imparted To Sir Earle Page

Singapore, Oct. 6.

As a result of his talks with Mr. Duff Cooper and responsible officers of the British and Australian services in Malaya, he was in possession of full facts about the Far East, declared Sir Earle Page, who is on his way to London as special representative of the Australian Government, in an interview here today.

These, together with his discussions on many strategic points of the Pacific question, he added, would be of very great value in his London talks.

Sir Earle emphasized that he would be speaking in London for Australia as a whole. This was clearly shown, he said, by the request of Mr. John Curtin, Australia's new Labour Premier, to him to continue his mission.

Not to Stay Long in Britain

He did not expect to make a prolonged stay in Britain, he added, remarking: "It is very cold there in the height of winter."

During his stay in Malaya Sir Earle Page has had opportunities of visiting Australian troops stationed there, and he expressed the opinion that conditions were in every respect far better than any he could remember in the last war. He thought the troops were doing exceedingly well.

He also paid a tribute to the "extraordinarily friendly relations" between the different sections of the services, and to civilian welfare efforts on behalf of the troops.

Sir Earle Page is continuing his journey by way of Manila en route for the United States.—Reuter.

Bread or Pizzas? Italians Can't Have Both Says Rome

Rome, Oct. 6.

Italians henceforth will have to choose between bread and one of their most popular dishes, "Pizza Napoletana," following the announcement yesterday that Pizza's will be rationed the same as bread.

The announcement said that Pizzas are in the same category as bread and therefore any one wishing to eat them must give up bread.

Pizza Napoletana, which originated in Naples, consists of a thick layer of dough on which is placed ripe, raw tomatoes and anchovies, all liberally covered with cheese.

The Pizzas are then cooked in an oven and served smoking hot. Pizza Napoletana generally is made in private homes, owing to the difficulties of cooking, instead of being served in restaurants.—United Press.

Hoarders Convicted

Rome, Oct. 6.

Thirteen proprietors of factories and other establishments connected with war industries were tried by special tribunals and convicted on charges of hoarding or speculating in prices, it was announced here yesterday. They were sentenced to prison terms of from six to nine months each and fined from 3,000 to 50,000 lire each.—Unied Press.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Automobile Agents Optimistic Over Future Shanghai Sales

AUTOMOBILE agents of American and British factories abroad voiced optimism over future sales in Shanghai despite the curtailment of petrol sales to local consumers. With new supplies of petrol due to arrive in the city towards the end of October, an easing of the situation involving garages is expected, it was learned from a survey of leading automobile agents in Shanghai yesterday.

All officials of leading garages in Shanghai declared that the petrol situation was the least of their worries at the present time. The entire automobile commerce in the city depends upon the action taken by the British and United States Governments towards the production of 1942 cars in factories, it was stressed.

Many of the bigger dealers in automobiles in Shanghai also stated that the petrol restrictions hardly affected them at the present time in view of the fact that they had no cars to sell. Should the situation become worse next year, however, even though 1942 shipments should arrive in Shanghai, the local automobile agents will definitely face difficult times, it was pointed out.

Optimism Voiced

Optimism, however, was voiced by all officials of garages questioned on the issue. Declaring that the petrol situation would undoubtedly become increasingly better and would gradually return to normal, agents voiced the sentiment that local residents, who established an all time record in the purchase of automobiles during the past three years, would continue to buy new cars upon their arrival in Shanghai next year.

It was also revealed that nearly all the leading agencies in Shanghai had already placed orders with factories in the United States and England. It remains to be seen, however, whether Government restrictions on output would allow these cars to be shipped into the city, those questioned pointed out.

Declaring that Shanghai was always an important centre in China for the sales of automobiles, many engaged in the car business here stated that it was extremely doubtful that shipments would not be allowed into China. Next year would probably see a boom in the business here, it was declared at the same time. Customers have already made out orders to be filled out in 1942, it was added.

Registration System

When a new customer purchases an automobile in these days, he is immediately introduced to an oil firm in Shanghai for his purchases of petrol, it was learned. The distributors of petrol in turn figure out the quota to be granted to him and the buyer of the car has hardly any complaint to make. All buyers of cars from leading agencies in Shanghai are nearly always registered with the petrol firms, it was said.

Despite the prevailing optimism, however, a slight undercurrent of indecision among the agencies was noted during the survey. Some of the importers questioned said that the various difficulties involving exchange and import and the possibility that Governments may clamp down even more on the automobile industry, may have nearly the entire say in the situation.

It was repeatedly pointed out, however, that the rationing of petrol in Shanghai has hardly anything to do with the future of automobile sales in the city. Should the restriction continue in the same vein as at the present time, this would be the least worry of the agents, one official declared. Of course, if supplies of oil and petrol cease to arrive in Shanghai, the entire local market for cars would automatically die out. Affected also, however, would be nearly every other industry using oils, it should be remembered. Doubt that this sort of situation would be allowed to take place by the British and American Governments, was expressed.

American Assurance Noted

An assuring note in the recent statement by Mr. Harlow H. Curtice, president and general manager of the Buick Division of General Motors, that Buick and other cars would be available in 1942, is one of the main reasons for the high-spirited outlook on the local sales scale. Mr. Curtice in his statement to the American press declared that the quality of automobiles would remain on the same high level with even greater improvements noted.

In August, Mr. William S. Knudsen, director of the OPM, said that the curtailed production schedule for the industry would be set within the next two weeks in Washington. This statement was made to the press. Last year, automobile previews were made in the second week of August. This year in the United States, it is believed that there will not be many previews, although plans call for several press parties.

It should be noted that all of the major companies have stopped 1941 production except Ford, which was expected to continue production on the old lines until the end of last month. This, however, only affects the 1941 production of automobiles in the United States.

American Restrictions

The request of Petroleum Co-ordinator Mr. Harold Ickes that petrol stations close down nightly at 7 o'clock to help offset the petrol shortage in the United States, is also not believed to have any heavy repercussion among automobile sales in America. Curfew, it will be recalled, has been imposed upon seaboard states dealing in petrol. The order asks that petrol stations be closed from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.

American magazines feature the fact that despite the rapidly changing motor fuel problem, the petroleum industry continues to amaze the advertising world with its exhaustive efforts to keep pace with Mr. Ickes. This fact alone, it was pointed out, shows that the United States is optimistic over the 1942 automobile output and the sale of petrol both at home and abroad.

The automobile industry in the United States is also expecting a boom in 1942 despite the switch from home-industry to war production by the majority of the factories there, one automobile agent in Shanghai said. This is held as another important reason for the optimistic attitude taken by most of the agents in this city as far as sales for next year are concerned.

Heavy Demand Seen Here

Shanghai always a centre of heavy demand for automobiles, established a record during the past three years or so. Since the cessation of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in the city, the demand for heavy types of vehicles and private cars has swelled enormously. With the increase in the number of people who made fortunes during the war, the demand for private automobiles has also been noticed. An even heavier demand for 1942 is visualized by the agents of the various types of cars in Shanghai. Nearly every kind of car imported into the city is eagerly bought up by local residents and especially the Chinese, it was said.

The motor business in Shanghai has always been an important part in the commerce of the city, it was pointed out. The sales of petrol of China representatives of British and United States oil companies depends largely on the private automobile owner. The demand in this quarter is the heaviest in Shanghai.

Should the automobile business in Shanghai suffer a blow by restrictions placed by Government on factories abroad, petrol companies will automatically suffer a heavy blow too, it was said. On the whole, plans are already being formed by the various leading garages for 1942 sales. It is a little too early, however, to state in full the scope of these campaigns.

Real Estate Mart Here Shows Brisk Trading

The Shanghai real estate market has never been quite so active since the boom days of 1933. Trading is brisk, properties changing hands without too much bargaining and haggling, since buyers have learnt that dilly-dallying for lower prices to-day generally results in the property being bought by more enterprising investors who believe that land is better than "fapi," states Mr. Eric B. Cumine in "Finance & Commerce."

Trading for the past month has not been confined to French-town and "unoccupied" Settlement areas. Despite the fact there have been several bridgehead closures due to terroristic activities in Hongkew, much more confidence is shown in the Yangtzepoo and Hongkew property. The biggest transaction of the month was the sale of the terrace houses in the Dixwell Road area for over five million dollars by one of the largest landholding companies.

Central District trading has been in the nature of profit-taking for some of the earlier speculators. Many consider that property in this district has touched peak prices in view of the low returns. This is quite true if we view the fall of the Chinese dollar not in relation to foreign exchange but in terms of cost of living; 1937 values have thus been reached.

The courts have not altogether changed their ideas on rentals but they are allowing minor increases. In a number of recent cases owners, after a great legal to-do, have been able to place upon the tenants the onus of the water rates. This has been a great relief.

In one particular instance, the intended sale price of a large part of a Central District lot at the beginning of the month was a little over two million dollars, but during the month the owners succeeded in having the water rates paid by the tenants. Immediately the sale price was doubled. Previously the rent receivable just about covered the water rates.

Av. Joffre Land in Demand

The prices of Avenue Joffre land keep rising. A large vacant lot at the top of Avenue Joffre was reported to have been sold for $95,000 per mow. A vacant lot between Routes Say-Zoong and Doumer was sold for about $200,000 per mow. The conclusion drawn from this is that the west of Western district lots, i.e. tatao areas, are due for a rise.

Building permits in this district are easily obtainable by applying to the WASP and paying a small fee. This directly opposite to conditions in the French Concession where most builders might reckon on two months delay of the plans on the Public Works Department checking desks.

There is a very steady demand for detached residences with immediate occupation. Most brokers will agree that they would be able to sell at least two or three of these a week if they had any available. There is, however, a complete lack of supply. The case history of one particular residence in Route Culty will be interesting to show the market conditions.

In October last a fine, well-built, large eight-roomed residence, with ample services, on about six mow was sold for U.S.$18,000. It was kept vacant, always on view, and held merely for speculation.

It changed hands again two weeks later for U.S.$25,000, and within a few days was sold once more for U.S. $28,000. Last week it was finally reported that it was purchased by the future occupant for U.S.$34,000. As the prices were always in US currency it is clearly shown that the rise is not due to the drop in the value of the dollar but to the rise in land values.

Newly built houses of eight or nine rooms on about half a mow of land in French-town are being sold for over three lakhs each. Terrace houses, with declaration of trust titles in the case of split-up terrace lots, will realise twice the sums that were paid for them in April this year. These three-storied house are reported to have changed hands for as much as $75,000 each but, of course, in such cases delivery is guaranteed.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Oct. 6.	Sales Prices 10 a.m.		p.m. Closing	
Acoje Mining	.44	A	.42	B
Amalgamated Mineral	.07	B	.07½	B
Atok	.58	B	.58	B
Antamok	.06	B	.06	
Baguio Gold	.16½	B	.17	B
Batong Buhay	.0062	B	.0062	B
Bid Wedge	.68	B	.67	B
Coco Grove	.06¾	B	.07½	
Consolidated Mines	.0064		.0064	B
Demonstration	.035	B	.035	B
East Mindanao	.07	B	.07	B
I. X. L.	.23	B	.22½	B
Ipo Gold	.01	A	.01	A
Pregon	.24½	B	.25½	
Mambulao Con.	.011	A	.011	A
Mashate Cons.	.09		.09	B
North Camarines	.041	A	.041	A
Paracale Gumaus	.25	B	.24½	B
San Mauricio	.20½		.20	
Surigao Cons.	.21	B	.21	B
Suyoc	.13½	B	.14	B
United Paracale	.22½	B	.22	
Mindanao Motherlode	.66	B	.66	
Manila Rel-Alsi	10.00	A	10.00	A
Benguet Consolidated	3.90	B	—	

(over the counter)
Turnover 86,800 Pesos.
Shares Index 64.06.
B—Bid, A—Asked.—Reuter.

Canada, S. America To Intensify Trade Relations

The recent departure of Honourable James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, together with L. D. Wilgress, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Yves Lamontagne, Director of Commercial Relations of the Department, Escott Reid, Second Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, and A.C.L. Adams, Mr. MacKinnon's private secretary, for a tour of Latin American countries, has aroused a good deal of newspaper comment in Canada, all of it of a favourable character, states a Canadian news letter.

One Ottawa newspaper, in commenting about the mission, says, "This is no 'junket' trip. South America is one of the rich lands of the earth, with vast resources and growing populations; hence the need of Canada, looking to post-war conditions and the longer future, cultivating trade and other relations with the people who live there."

This publication says further, "South America in any event is potentially a great market; this regardless of the position of Europe. With the Axis powers defeated, there will be a growing demand from Latin American countries for many of the things we produce in abundance, and if we are to be ready to meet that demand, the time for preparation is now. Undoubtedly the development of closer official relations between Canada and South America is a step to be welcomed heartily in the Dominion.

Already Brazil and the Argentine have legations in Ottawa, and also in the Capital of the Dominion are consuls-general representing Chile, Peru and Cuba. Several other Latin American countries have consular offices in Canadian cities at points selected for business rather than diplomacy. Canada must reciprocate in all these arrangements where she has not already done so.

Commerce Aided

"All this movement of diplomats and consuls is good for trade, but more important, it also contributes to a better mutual understanding of our neighbours and their problems, of the points where we have common interests, and how best they can be served. We of the Americas know far too little about one another.

Most Canadians are as ignorant of Paraguay or Ecuador, as of Siam or Afghanistan, and that is no tribute to our intelligence. Our countries are washed by the same seas, and we are all Americans in the broad sense. It stands to reason that in so uneasy a world, aloofness from one another is a blunder."

The mission of Canada's representatives is of course one of good-will, but on the other hand it had been actuated by a desire to bring about a development of straight trade relations as between the Dominion and the countries to the far south. From the Arctic in Canada's north to the Antarctic in the far south, there are self-contained countries capable of supplying all the demands of their populations, particularly in view of the fact that all the countries involved are friendly to each other.

In past years a very large trade has been carried on between south and central American countries and Japan and Germany. The Japanese and German trade of these countries has, owing to the war, been practically cut off. The United States undoubtedly is making a bid for the trade which these two aggressor nations have lost, but Canada is in a position to supplement and complement the efforts of the United States to supply materials of all kinds which the Latin American countries at the present time cannot secure from the aggressor nations. According to reports from the various Latin American countries, trade, both import and export, with Japan and Germany has fallen to an appalling degree as between 1939 and 1940.

It has been announced that Japan, whose chief export is silk, has made a proposal to Mexico whereby they will supply Mexico with silk, if that country will supply them with metals and manufactured articles necessary to the Japanese people, and which these latter islands are not capable of producing.

Canada to Produce Rayon

So far as silk is concerned, Canadians are in a position to produce a tremendous quantity of rayon which, combined with lisle, can provide not only the women of the Dominion with their needs, but which could very well be exported to the Latin American countries, to take the place of pure silk. It may be stated that the women of Canada are quite resolved to make any sacrifices in the matter of pure silk, and will be satisfied to wear a combination of rayon and lisle as a substitute for Japanese pure silk.

As incidental to those necessary articles which Canada can not only supply herself but which she is in a position to export to the countries to the south, there is the question of toys and musical instruments which even in time of war are very necessary. Prior to the war, Germany and Japan had a practical monopoly of the export of these commodities. Today in Canada a number of firms are adapting themselves to the manufacture of those materials which might seem to some to be luxuries and not necessities.

The above mentioned potentialities for new Canadian trade with countries which are friendly, but which until very recently were not very well known in the Dominion, are only part of the problems which the Minister of Trade and Commerce and his mission will investigate.

Social Changes as America Speeds Up Her War Aid

NEWS that Lord Halifax undertook a tour in California to visit U.S. 'plane factories has doubtless awakened some curiosity among British readers as to how America's industry is being geared up to meet the need for immense quantities of arms and munitions of war; and the corollary—what are the visible effects in the daily life of the American people, writes Alex H. Faulkner, New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

It might seem, to the casual observer or the visitor from Britain, that the war has hardly touched life in the United States so far.

The bright lights of its cities, its profusely stocked shops and full restaurant menus, its 130-page Sunday newspapers, the throngs in the cinemas and theatres, and people going unconcernedly about their ordinary affairs give no inkling of the great mobilisation of material and man-power to meet the situation.

Camps and Factories Everywhere

When, however, I have taken the opinions of friends who have lately travelled from State to State, I have found they had much to say about the repercussions of the tremendous rearmament effort.

They had seen the rows upon rows of new houses and the caravan colonies that have sprung up wherever new factories or shipyards have been built or old ones expanded. They had seen the great army camps in which 1,500,000 men are now receiving training (the enlisted strength of the army stood at 231,000 only a year ago).

They had seen farmers leaving the rural districts in search of national defence jobs. The population of the little Vermont town of Springfield has doubled because a defence factory happens to be situated there.

The United States is trying to do in two years by democratic methods what it took Germany six years to do under a dictatorship. This, in the first instance, means building vast quantities of 'planes, tanks, guns and ships. One can see how it is affecting the lives of the men doing the job if one visits the factories and how it is affecting the lives of the men who will man the 'planes and guns and ships if one visits the training centres; but by the very nature of the work all these men are to a great degree segregated from civilians.

Striking Munitions Figures

Failing a tour of inspection, one can only look at the statistics. The following figures, which have just been published, show the estimated monthly output of some of the essential weapons and munitions last year, this year and next year, taking as the basis of comparison the month of June.

	1940	1941	1942
Garand rifles	6,500	22,500	52,000
50-calibre machine-guns	152	693	1,300
37 mm. A.A. guns	4	20	300
Army fighting 'planes	77	126	500
bombers	24	45	400
Navy fighting 'planes	12	40	120
bombers	5	25	200
'Planes for Britain	100	390	650
Engines	900	1,800	4,500
Light tanks	20	260	390
Medium	—	120	360

The value of machine-tools which was £9,000,000 in 1940 was £13,000,000 in June this year, and will be £17,700,000 if the 1942 schedule is fulfilled.

During the past year more than £750,000,000 worth of new defence factories have been built or ordered.

The magazine "Life" comments on the effort represented by these results: "Considering the urgency of the situation the simple conclusion is this: things could be worse but they should be a whole lot better."

Air Pilots in Training

Two years ago the Army Air Corps was training 600 pilots a year. Soon it will be turning out 30,000 or more a year. In January, 1940, fewer than 90,000 men were employed in the aircraft industry. Today the number is 265,000. It may well be 400,000 by the end of this year and 1,000,000 the next.

Defence expenditure is now about £200,000,000 a month but will, it is hoped, rise to at least £250,000,000 a month by autumn. It would be higher if orders could be executed more quickly.

Such figures show the trend, America is tooling up and it is affecting the life of the whole nation. Many of the decisions being taken in Washington today will soon turn the affairs of the ordinary man upside down, vaguely though he may apprehend the fact at the moment.

Increased Taxes

Increased taxes will hit him hard. To soften that blow the Treasury has worked out a plan by which it will be possible to pay taxes in instalments. Started on August 1, "savings" certificates of various denominations were placed on sale, and those who buy them will not only be paying their Federal income-taxes as they go but will effect a slight economy, as the notes will bear a low rate of interest.

Things That Will Be Missed

As head of the conservation and substitution section of the Office of Production Management, Mr. Robert McConnell has indicated some articles of common use that will become increasingly scarce in the near future. Corks will disappear from bottles. Beer will be bottled to save the tin now used for cans.

Women will have to buy fewer silk stockings because the silk is needed for parachutes. They will have to make do with fewer permanent waves because aluminium cannot be spared for the machines the hairdressers use, and they will have to use fewer astringents and cosmetics because the ingredients are needed for national defence.

Farmers will have to choose their ploughs from some 300 models instead of 1,400 as at present.

Tapioca, which has been used as the adhesive on postage stamps and envelopes, as well as food, will disappear from civilian use, and maize and potato starches will be used for the adhesives.

Nearly 300 priority orders have already been issued by the Office of Production Management, and as a result almost everything used in and about the house will soon be harder to obtain.

Wool is on the restricted list, and manufacturers cannot use it for civilians' hats, for gloves, socks, blankets, carpets or anything else until military needs are met.

Cutting Down Petrol Supplies

As Petroleum Co-ordinator, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harold Ickes, is taking stern steps to reduce the consumption of petrol. The difficulty here is one not of supply but of transport. Motorists in the north-east, to which it is difficult to carry petrol now as so many of the tankers are needed elsewhere, may soon see the gasless Sundays of the last war days revived. Meanwhile, urgent appeals are being addressed to them to economize petrol and oil, and all sorts of advice is being offered on how to do it.

Notices at filling stations urge them to have their engines tuned every 5,000 miles, drive at moderate speeds, and avoid "jack rabbit" starts. Motor car manufacturers have already agreed to reduce the production of 1942 models by 20 per cent., and further curtailments are in sight.

In New York State the size of the licence plates will be cut by half to save steel. It is already considered unpatriotic to buy two cars if one will do. Buying a yacht is definite taboo.

The lives of many American women have already been changed by the emergency. That most active organization, the American Women's Voluntary Services, modelled on the British Women's Voluntary Services, has 15,000 members in 20 states, and is giving them training in a variety of subjects, including air raid precautions, fire fighting, motor mechanics, map reading, and canteen work. Nearly 1,000,000 women are working for the Red Cross, sewing making bandages and surgical dressings, or learning to be nurses. Throughout the country 500,000 women are being enlisted as air raid wardens.

Women Going into Uniform

Many American women will soon be wearing uniform of one kind or another. One has been designed by Lily Dache, one of New York's most fashionable milliners.

Some women are even learning to shoot, and on the fringes of this movement one finds such units as the Green Guards of Washington, the Powder Puff Platoon of Joplin, Missouri, the Home Guard of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and the Rifle Corps of Prescott, Arizona.

Others are learning to fly, or, having licences, are trying to persuade the Government to organize them into 'plane ferrying groups.

Much energy is going into fund-raising schemes, not only for Britain but for "our boys" now in camp. United Service organizations which have assumed responsibility for providing recreational facilities for the armed forces have already collected £2,000,000.

Mayor La Guardia, as Director of Civilian Defence, is trying to bring some order into the more practical task of getting ready for possible air raids and organizing a United States Guard similar to Britain's Home Guard to protect the home front. His accomplishments since his appointment include the establishment of an air-raid warden system for New York, under which 23,000 men and 6,000 women have already enrolled and are attending courses.

Transition to a War Footing

Landlords from all parts of the country have discussed the problem of protecting their properties in case of attack at a convention in Chicago, where it was learned that definite arrangements are being made to equip large buildings in the eastern cities with sand in fireproof bags, woven from glass threads, which can be thrown over bombs, with stirrup pumps, asbestos gloves and other devices long since familiar to Londoners. It was estimated that the cost of supplying a fair-sized New York building with this paraphernalia would be about £750.

Much of this talk about air-raid precautions is admittedly academic, since it is believed that the most the Nazis could do on this side of the Atlantic would be to stage a few "panic" attacks. But it has a two-fold value. It helps to bring home to Americans the grim realities of war, and it is producing organizations which will be invaluable in any emergency.

During the next month or two Americans may tend to give the war as it concerns them personally a rest—if events allow them to—because in July and August the weather in the United States is too hot and the months are traditionally devoted to holidays. But with the coming of autumn, even if by then the United States has not become involved in a "shooting war," it will be as nearly on a war footing as any country can be without actually going over the top.

The Blitzkrieg's Weak Spots Fuel, Ammunition, Supplies

THE fact that after five weeks of pounding at the Russian defences, the supposedly irresistible German panzers have not yet achieved victory throws up in high relief one of the outstanding weak points of the Nazi blitz methods. The vital element for an armoured unit is fuel. Men and horses, in emergency, will struggle on without food, but not the tank, writes Major James Ross in the "Christian Science Monitor."

The average armoured units is capable, without resistance, of driving up to 200 miles a day, and can carry in its vehicles another day of supply. Its tactical superiority lies in the ability to hurl itself far into hostile territory, there to disrupt resistance.

Question of Supply

On the other hand, there too lies its Achilles heel. For if the enemy just won't be terrorized, and his masses close in on the tanks, the question of supply becomes almost insuperable. It can be shipped in by air, provided air supremacy is obtained, but only in limited quantities. Ammunition, once that on hand is expended, becomes another problem.

When in May, 1940, German panzer divisions went into Belgium, where opposition was weak, they made 25 miles a day, through an area that had been disrupted by "fifth columnists" and parachutists.

After that, however, they came up against the French partly organized position along the Dyle River line between Antwerp and Namur. Despite Stuka-bombing assistance and intense artillery support, the panzers could go no further. The evacuation of that line, because of hostile infiltration elsewhere. The evacuation of that line, because of hostile infiltration elsewhere, relieved the situation, not the smash of armoured divisions. This was true even though the French tank elements opposing them were far inferior in strength.

Causes of Nazi Concern

The twin difficulties of oil and ammunition supply are today causing the German High Command some uneasiness. They are problems to which American military experts have given much attention, for they realize the tremendous value of armoured troops, and are watching closely the European developments. The present Army manoeuvres in America are permitting actual study in the field.

An American armoured division today consists of a mechanized mass carrying the enormous quantity of 600 tons of ammunition. This fire power is truly astounding. An American armoured division is armed with 533 cannon, 6,488 machine guns, to say nothing of the 10,000 automatic pistols and 2,000 rifles which constitute the small-arms fire power of its personnel.

Composition of a Division

The division consists of some 12,700 officers and men organized in three elements—a reconnaissance group, a striking force and a support element. The striking force is the principal component. It consists of a brigade of three regiments of tanks, two each with 129 light tanks, and one with 108 medium tanks. In the brigade is also a grouvment of motorized field artillery—light guns—and a battalion of 105mm howitzers.

The supporting force consists of a battalion of engineers to clear the way and remove all obstacles, a regiment of motorized infantry in armoured trucks and another battalion of motorized artillery, 105mm. howitzers and 75mm. anti-tank guns. The reconnaisance force includes two companies of fast-moving scout cars, a company of light tanks, and an infantry company in armoured trucks—they call these half-track personnel carriers. This scouting force roams well ahead of the main body, up to 150 miles if necessary, always in close radio communication. Incidentally, twoway radio is the secret of successful teamwork, between the armoured divisions, the air, and other troops.

Vast Fire Power

Aside from the larger-calibre anti-tank guns, there are 411 37mm. anti-tank guns—a new type of weapon with adequate armour-piercing properties—scattered through the division. Each of the tank regiments is armed with 116 75 mm. guns, and the total 105mm howitzer strength in the division is 36.

Of machine guns there are 820.50-cal. guns, 1,358 heavy .30-cal. guns, 2,300 light .30s, and 2,018 Thompson .45-cal. sub-machine guns. Forty-one mortars are used for smoke and other purposes.

As constituted the armoured division can carry on a fire fight, in all directions, if necessary, and can run. Its supplies of fuel and ammunition are carried in 800 massive two-and-one-half ton trucks, while the infantry, engineers and field artillerymen are transported in 145 of the half-track personnel carriers.

Manoeuvre Tests

All July the Second Armoured Division was roaming about in the Tennessee manoeuvre area, striking here, there and everywhere. Much of this operation was of a "cut-and-dry" variety, testing theories, comparing similar situations as developed abroad. Out of it all, as laid down in the latest Army Field Service Regulations, certain basic doctrines are now established.

The War Department feels that an armoured division is not to be frittered away on unimportant missions. Hence, thrusts far in advance of other main forces are justified only when decisive results can be obtained, and must be supported by other troops.

Concept Supported

The slowing-up of the German advance in Russia today lends support to this concept.

Eight essential points determine the use of armoured divisions. The first is that conditions must exist to attain successful action, such as air superiority in the area, surprise favourable terrain—tanks can't go everywhere and anywhere—and absence or neutralization of the enemy's massed defensive means. The second is the location of area suitable for tank operations. Thirdly, proper reconnaisance and knowledge of roads. Mechanized units must use roads for supply and transport.

Fourth is the necessity of keeping the armoured troops strong enough to keep momentum until they get into the sensitive areas behind the enemy.

Fifthly, the status of training of all elements must be such that subordinate commanders can carry on, guided only by a broad general plan.

Sixthly, air support must be continuous.

Seventh, the necessity for daily supply of fuel and overhaul of machines.

Dummy Tanks Necessary

Lastly, machines and supplies must be concealed. Dumps must be camouflaged. Sometimes dummy vehicles must be used.

The American concept of the use of dummy vehicles has apparently been put to practical use in Russia, judging by Moscow's naive "discovery" that some of the German tanks were dummies! Rapidity of movement is also necessary for surprise purposes.

Shock Action and Raids

The mechanized forces have taken over the old cavalry role of shock action and deep raids. Particularly does their value lie in pursuing enemy forces which have been dislodged. In such cases a defeated commander, or one whose mission is to delay a superior force, fights what are called delaying actions, using the terrain to set up temporary strong points where part of his troops can hold up an advance while the remainder make good their retreat. The mechanized troops, pushing far into the rear to sieze vital points like mountain ridges, passes and river-crossings, play hob with a slower moving force.

From this it will be clear that while the Germans have no doubt developed the panzer divisions to the highest point of perfection so far obtainable, these swift mechanized divisions have their weak points which a well-trained opponent will know how to find.

Weekly Balance Sheet Of Bank of France

Vichy, Oct. 5.

The weekly balance sheet of the Bank of France for the period ending September 11 revealed that the gold reserve remained steady at more than 84,500,000,000 Frs. The gold coverage ratio however went down by 0.11 per cent. from 29.24 to 29.13 per cent.

The temporary loans to the state went down by 1,700,000,000 Frs. while the special loan for the upkeep of the German army of occupation increased by 3,067,000,000 Frs. reaching a total of Frs. 120,617,000,000.

Bank notes in circulation increased by 1,500,000,000 Frs. reaching a total of 247,748,000,000 Frs.—Havas Telemondial.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

THE first theosophical radio broadcast for the season was given over station XQHB at 7.45 p.m. on Sunday.

MARTIAL law was enforced in Chapei at the time for three hours, and the train services on the Shanghai-Woosung line were temporarily suspended.

TELEGRAMS addressed to Mr. Nichols care of the American Consulate from Vladivostock and to Nada Dragitch, 32 Kungping Road from Hongkong have been lying unclaimed at the Chinese telegraph office here.

THIS evening's programme over Station XMHD will inculde the usual Tuesday evening talk by George Ashton, "Have you Heard?" The time of this talk has been advanced and will be on the air at 8.15 p.m.

IN the 8.30 programme from Station XGDN tonight, "This Land of Ours—Poland," the well-known visiting pianist Leon Pommers will play Polish and French music as well as his own compositions.

THE number of Chinese who have returned to Japanese-occupied areas in Shanghai totalled 507,254 on September 30, according to figures released by the Rehabilitation Section of the Japanese Resident Officer's Office, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

EIGHT gangsters, two armed with pistols, raided a Chinese drug hong at 1059 East Seward Road at about 7.40 p.m. on Sunday and stole $600 in cash and approximately $300 in medicine from the shop. They got away before the arrival of the police. No shots were fired.

THE Shanghai Lodge of the Theosophical Society of Point Loma, California, will resume its weekly public study group meetings today at 6 p.m. at 213-C Grosvenor Gardens. This is the season's opening study group meeting sponsored by the society.

THE entire facts of the news dealing with the Chinese victory near Changsha were deleted from the "Sin Wan Pao" today, and only the telltale captions remain to give evidence of what had happened the previous evening, a Chinese report said yesterday.

TEN cases of contagious diseases one of which proved fatal were reported among the foreign population of the French Concession for the week September 28, to October 4, according to a report of the health department of the Concession. A total of 55 Chinese cases were reported, 34 of which proved fatal.

A MALE Chinese, suspected of having participated in an armed robbery at a godown at 407 Chemulpo Road at 4 a.m. on Sunday, was arrested by detectives from Yulin Road police station shortly after the robbery. The crime was perpetrated by three Chinese, two armed with iron bars, who entered the building, where they intimidated the workmen and forced them to part with five bags of scrap iron. The loss was estimated at approximately $1,200.

TOMORROW at 5.10 p.m. the fifth lecture-recital course in music appreciation will be given at the University of Shanghai's music department. 20 Museum Road, fifth floor. The lecturer will be Dr. A. Dreifuss with collaborating soloists; Miss Miriam Magasi at the piano, Prof. Mor Porge, cello, "Church and Oratory Music" is the subject chosen, demonstrating mainly the instrumental style of Joh. Seb. Bach, and his contemporaries and successors.

THE delegates to the forthcoming international labour conference representing the Chinese employers and labourers respectively left for the United States by the American Clipper from Hongkong on Saturday last. Dr. C. T. Wang, former Chinese ambassador to Washington, left on the same plane for Manila to attend to affairs relating to the branch office there of the Bank of Communications. He will also continue negotiations with the Philippines Government regarding frozen Chinese assets in the Islands.

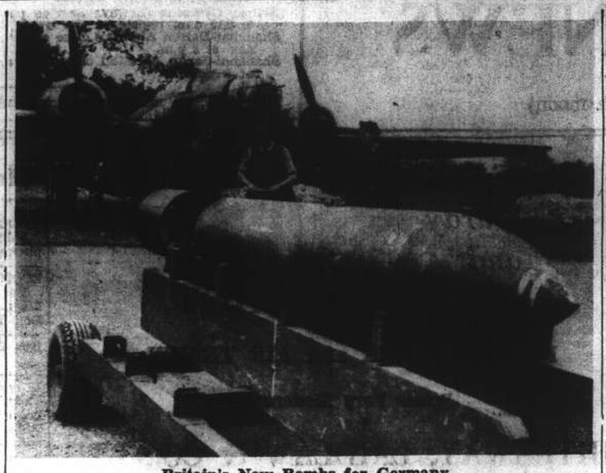
EXTRACTS from camphor tree roots have been manufactured into a substitute for gasoline through a successful experiment by the bureau conducting research into liquid fuels of the Fukien Provincial Government, states the "Cheng Yien Pao." The substitute has a yellowish tint and smells very strongly of camphor, but the result it gives compares favourably with gasoline. This liquid is now being used by all trucks travelling between Tsungan and Chienyang, in northern Fukien, giving very good results, concludes the report.

SUB-OFFICER D. N. Stasinevich of Hongkew Division of the Shanghai Fire Brigade was progressing favourably at the General Hospital yesterday. He was injured by a falling wall while extinguishing flames that had enveloped two Japanese godowns, a timber yard and a paper box factory in a lane off Haining Road on Sunday morning. The fire was attended by Captain H. G. Reed, Chief Officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade. It was learned yesterday that the fire in all probability was started by a cigarette being carelessly discarded in one of the godowns.

FOLLOWING the interview between Mr. Joseph Grew and Admiral Toyoda last Saturday, Japanese Foreign Minister Toyoda had an audience with the Japanese Emperor, and about the same time, it was reported from Washington that Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, would receive Admiral Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, sometime this week, thus indicating the significance of the Grew-Toyoda talks, which seems to have preceeded a resumption of the Tokyo-Washington negotiations, says the "National Herald."

THE report of the French Fire Brigade for the month of September shows that 27 calls were received during the month, 22 of these being by telephone, four through the police and one conveyed verbally. Of this number, four turned out to be false alarms. Only in three cases was the cause ascertained, these three fires being caused by short circuit. The ambulance service of the brigade conveyed 190 persons to various hospitals and clinics in the Concession. During the month, the mobile post for aid to the asphyxiated was called out once and a male Chinese was removed to Ste. Marie's Hospital where he was pronounced dead. The cause was hanging.

THE first meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association for the Session 1941-1942 will be held today in the Union Church Hall, Soochow Road. From 5 to 5.45 p.m. the Social Hour will be held and from 5.45 to 6.45 p.m. Devotions. Dr. Herbert E. Blair, of Taiku, Chosen, will give an address on "Christian Achievements in Chosen." Hostesses will be the ladies of the Northern and Southern Baptist Missions. The Nominating Committee appointed at the last meeting submitted the following names for appointment: President Dr. E. E. Walline, Vice President the Rev. W. H. Hudspeth, Secretary Miss Lois Ely, Treasurer Mr. S. S. Beath, Hospitality Committee Mrs. E. J. Ottewell (Chairman) and Mrs. R. C. Wells.



Britain's New Bombs for Germany

One of Britain's "bigger and better bombs" shown ready to be loaded on to the plane which will carry this 2,000 lb. package of destruction to Germany's industrial centres.

American Opinion on Nazi-Red War; Criticisms Related

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

(BY MAIL)

Washington.

WHEN the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, referred to the German declaration of war on Soviet Russia as one of the war's great climacterics he was thinking in terms of military developments. One consequence of the declaration was however to blanket a development which would have otherwise been a great climacteric of the war from the point of view of American public opinion and American wartime policy. The clash of the Brown and Red Dictatorships took the wind competely from the sails of the Robin Moor, the American vessel whose sinking by a Nazi submarine in mid-Atlantic had led to a series of developments which seemed to foreshadow a new stage in American-German relations.

The sinking of the Robin Moor raised an issue directly between the United States and Germany. It was a direct threat to an American principle, that of freedom of the seas and the way in which the German government treated the event showed that they fully intended it to be a threat. Any ideas which may have been harboured earlier in the war in Berlin that if the United States was treated well and her neutral rights not threatened she would cease to be a real danger to the Nazi plans had evidently been abandoned. The Germans not only acknowledged the sinking of the Robin Moor they even seemed to boast about it. An authorized German spokesman declared that any American ship carrying materials to Germany's enemies would be sunk.

It was unrealistic after the Robin Moor episode to talk about how far the U.S. should aid Britain in the European war, or whether the United States should intervene. It was a question of what the United States should do on her own account about an offense against herself. The whole German attitude at the time of the Robin Moor sinking showed that she regarded the United States as an enemy.

Message Unusual

All this was very clearly expressed in a message sent to Congress by the President dealing with the Robin Moor sinking. The despatch of a message to Congress was itself unusual and foreshadowed some development in the field of action. President Wilson had never sent a message to Congress dealing with any of the German sinkings of American boats in the last war. If, however, the Robin Moor incident was to become a turning point in American wartime policy then it was obviously more desirable to surround this important event with the additional importance which this message to Congress implied.

The message bristled with fighting words and indignant phrases. The sinking was "the act of an international outlaw". The Germans believed in carrying out a "policy of frightfulness and intimidation..conquest based on lawlessness and terror on land and piracy on the sea". The President did not call for any specific action but he had laid the groundwork for it. On many previous occasions he had called attention at press conferences to the fact that very early in her history the United States had cleared the Barbary pirates out of the Mediterranean without any declaration of war. If the Germans were pirates the same course could be followed. If the Germans were international outlaws they could not claim the protection of the principles of international law.

The sinking of the Robin Moor showed plainly, said the President, that Hitler planned to dominate the world. But the U.S. "will neither be intimidated nor will it acquiesce". Germany had issued a challenge. "We are not yielding" said President Roosevelt "and we do not propose to yield".

Could Not Make Proposal

If the United States refused to yield to German claims and the Germans refused to abandon them the country was coming very near to a "shooting war." The President after such a message could not retreat: Congress could scarcely ask him to retreat. The President was possibly hoping that Congress would itself suggest measures to make good the country's determination not to be intimidated. Congress for example might propose that merchant ships should be armed, or that they should be escorted by the American navy whenever they were proceeding in areas which the U.S. regarded as the high seas. The President could make no proposal himself for if he were to make a proposal and it were to be defeated in Congress or even if it were to be delayed for weeks by a filibuster his prestige and influence would have gone. On the other hand if a Congressional proposal for arming merchant ships were brought forward and defeated the President's prestige would not have suffered and he could later if necessary order such a step to be taken under his own Constitutional powers as Commander in Chief of the Navy.

Then, when the Robin Moor case seemed likely to become a turning point in American history, came the news that Germany had attacked the Soviets and the name Robin Moor was driven from the front pages. But though the new military development erased the careful case built up for more drastic American participation in the war—the freezing of Axis funds, the dismissal of German consuls and German agents,—it supplemented and emphasized in a different way the basis on which the Robin Moor case had been established. The sinking of the Robin Moor had shown that it was no longer a question of aiding Britain but a question of standing up for America. The steps the U.S. were taking were clearly in the interests of American security. There were some who argued that instead of taking steps for American defence the Administration should make an effort to get along with Hitler.

Soviet Russia had tried hard to get along with Hitler. She had supplied him with materials and had fomented defence strikes in the U.S. She had recognised governments friendly to the Axis and withdrawn recognition from governments hostile to the Axis. But all this was of no avail. Hitler could brook no rival who had the means to hamper him or thwart his will. So Russia was attacked and the fate of Russia today might easily be the fate of the U.S. tomorrow.

Mr. Churchill's Speech

It was difficult for American opinion to adjust itself to the new change in the belligerent line-up. There was some danger that Communism might be looked upon as the worst enemy and the fact that Hitler was fighting it bring about a wave of sympathy for him. But here the Robin Moor build-up proved valuable. Its emphasis on the fact that Germany was a power which sought to dominate the world made it easier to withstand the temptation to "appease" communist menace.

Before any newspaper could comment on the German Invasion of Russia (the news first appeared in the Sunday papers of June 22) the British Prime Minister had spoken over the air and had nailed American opinion down to the hard reality of Hitler as the real enemy. He spoke before the confused thoughts of the public had time to crystallize in adverse forms. The following day this same sentiment was rammed home in a statement made by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles (Secretary Hull was on vacation). He added the necessary ingredients to assure a favourable public opinion! Both Nazilsm and Communism were intolerable to the American people, particularly because of their denial of freedom of worship but at the same time "any rallying of the forces opposing Hitlerism from whatever source these forces may spring, will hasten the eventual downfall of the present German leaders, and will therefore redound to the benefit of our own defence and security."

Yet, despite these efforts made to keep American public opinion from being misled by the new turn the war had taken, there was a very apparent tendency to wait and see what the outcome of the struggle would be before taking any further action. Newspaper commentators and proallied speakers pointed out very cogently that it would be wrong to regard the Nazi attack on Russia as a breathing spell, as a reason for slackness or complacency. It provided, they maintained, the opportunity, perhaps the last opportunity, for dealing with Hitler in the Atlantic and on the Atlantic coast while his back was turned towards the East. The time might not be long, the German divisions might sweep through Russia in a few months and then Hitler could turn without fear of any attack on his rear to the job of subduing Britain.

Nazi Defeat Essential

Public hesitation may well have been due to a feeling that the Brown and Red dictatorships could exterminate each other while the democracies sat on the sidelines. It was also partly due to a feeling that once Hitler had accomplished his purpose and smashed the Red Army he would still have an enormous task ahead in organizing his new conquests. Perhaps he would be too busy to threaten America. In any case Americans most emphatically did not like aiding or assisting the Communist dictatorship. There was much to be said for the criticism of a right-wing commentator Mark Sullivan who suggested that the whole Administration approach was wrong. The two factors the U.S. had to consider were first that Hitler was the main enemy and that his defeat was essential to American security. The second factor was that the American public held a profound distrust for communism which had grown rather than decreased since the war started. The aim should have been to see that the support for the policy of licking Hitler was not weakened by the distrust of communism. The first approach to the problem was sound. It consisted of a reminder that Stalin had tried desperately to appease Hitler right up to the very eve of the Nazi attack. The isolationists argued that Hitler could be appeased. The new turn in the war showed that the isolationists were wrong. There was no halfway house between being Hitler's enemy and Hitler's victim. Italy had found that out. Stalin had found that out. The U.S. would find that out.

Then in response to British suggestions the Administration added another idea. It was that since Hitler had attacked the Soviets they should be aided. "All possible aid for Russia" was adopted as a companion slogan to "All possible aid for Britain." The only result was to weaken support for the latter slogan. Promising all possible aid to Russia could have had no possible effect on Russian resistance. They were fighting Hitler because they had been attacked and for that reason only. Moreover there was no way in which the U.S. could have provided Russia with assistance. It was a shot which had no effect save to bruise the shooter with its recoil. The more Russia was left out of the picture the better.

Another commentator Walter Lippman declared the Administration had been forced to improvise hurriedly and inexpertly. "They have been acting as if they had been caught unprepared and were now compelled to improvise. They should not have been caught unprepared... There was room for doubt as to which campaign—the British or the Russian—would come first, and good reason for supposing that Stalin might find a way to appease Hitler so that Britain would be attacked first. But a diplomatic policy should have planned and prepared for either of these eventualities." In other words many people feel that the setback in American opinion which followed the Nazi-Soviet war might have been averted by expert handling.

Russians Retake 30 Districts

Moscow, Oct. 6.

Details suggesting that affairs are going much better for Soviet troops in a certain sector of the southwestern front are given by the special correspondent of the newspaper "Pravda."

Soviet troops have delivered a series of successful counterblows. Thirty "populated districts" have been retaken in the space of three days from the Rumanians and Germans.

In the frontal region—and in this war the front is not stabilized in a straight line—the situation is now much better. The movement of refugees has ceased, and all activity on roads and elsewhere is all contributory to the requirements of the actual fighting front.

Rumanians Mopped Up

The local population has been inspired by the number of prisoners taken. The district of "B," into which the Rumanians advanced, has now been cleaned up. The divisional staff of the Rumanians was either killed or captured, and all material taken.

The village of "R" was taken from the Germans by a surprise attack from the rear and flank. Many Rumanians were annihilated in the recapture of the village "M."

In another region a certain bridge was successfully held against a Hungarian regiment, two companies of which were wiped out.

In yet another area Soviet troops advanced 20 miles in 36 hours. The Germans are now trying to slow up the Soviet counter-attack by mass air raids, but Soviet progress continues.—Reuter.

Gayda Says Roosevelt Wooing U.S. Catholics

Rome, Oct. 6.

Sig. Virginio Gayda, commenting in the "Voce d'Italia" yesterday on the Roosevelt declaration regarding religious freedom in Russia, declared this move was part of the President's plan to win over American Catholics to his aid for Russia policy, to which Sig. Gayda said they were unnanimously opposed.

Sig. Gayda said the declaration only resulted in generally increasing opposition in all spheres of United States public opinion against President Roosevelt's pro-Soviet policy.

"What's hidden behind President Roosevelt's new move which is aimed to acquit the Soviets of the charge of being aggressively atheistic?" Sig. Gayda asked. "It evidently represents a new addition of the United States Government's interventionist policy," he said.

"To Disarm Catholics"

"President Roosevelt would like to win over to his cause 20,000,000 Catholics in the United States or at least disarm their present opposition to his policy," said Sig. Gayda. "These Catholics are among the firmest and most inflexible enemies of President Roosevelt's interventionist policy and they are very influential. "Their most serious obstacles to United States active resistance represents one of the warmongering circles.

"This resistance greatly increased following Russian intervention in the conflict and the monstrous solidarity between the Communists and the Anglo-American ruling classes," he said.

"President Roosevelt therefore attempted to stem the rising tide of hostility of United States people to the war," wrote Sig. Gayda. "Relying on his alleged knowledge of his people and Russian affairs, President Roosevelt attempted to rehabilitate them by this declaration of spiritual and religious conditions in the Communist regime.

"Soviet Atheism"

"This only resulted in calling the attention of the United States people more than ever to Soviet Russia's irreconcilable atheism which divides Communists from the Christian principles which President Roosevelt himself always inserts in his speeches," said Sig. Gayda.

"President Roosevelt later was forced to take back his words, but this new proof of his attempts will be recorded in the history of this war as well as in the history of the United States and North American dignity," said Sig. Gayda.—United Press.

Wakasugi in Mexico City En Route to U.S.

Mexico City, Oct. 6.

A delegation of six Japanese officials, headed by Mr. Kaname Wakasugi, arrived in Mexico en route to Washington yesterday.

It was rumoured that Mr. Wakasugi, who is adviser to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, and the delegates may participate in current Japanese American conversations.

Mr. Wakasugi, arrived in Acapulco on Saturday night in the Teruka Maru. It was believed he personally may be bringing fresh instructions to the Japanese Embassy direct from Tokyo.

Mr. Wakasugi made a hurried trip to Tokyo recently and then rushed back across the Pacific. — United Press.

New Vichy Minister In Bangkok

London, Oct. 6.

A new Vichy Minister, M. Bellefon, has been appointed in Bangkok, states a Vichy message to the German news agency.

He replaces M. Garreau who, according to the agency, has been recalled to Vichy, but who in fact has joined the Free French movement.

Berlin states that M. Boisanger, who has been in charge of the French General Commissariat at San Francisco, has been appointed head of the diplomatic department of the French Government-General in Indo-China. —Reuter.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

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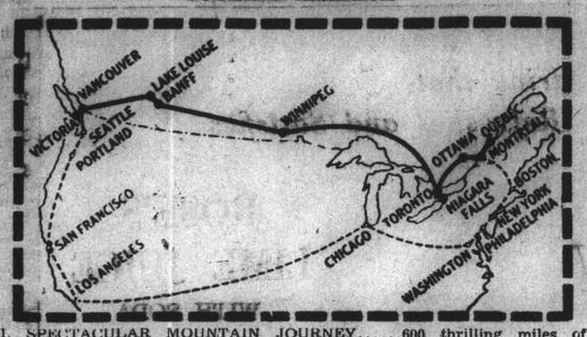

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SHIPPING NEWS

The fast freighter **Sanko Maru No. 11** of the Showa Shipping Company is due here today from Tientsin and will tie up at the lower buoys 23 and 24.

* * *

Due to leave the lower buoys 14 and 15 today on her return trip to Haiphong is the **Bernardin de Saint Pierre**. She arrived in port at noon on Wednesday last from Haiphong.

* * *

The **Marechal Joffre** is due to leave Hunt's Wharf, Shanghai side, at 11 a.m. tomorrow for Saigon via Manila and Haiphong. She came into port on Thursday morning October 2, from Saigon.

* * *

The **Tsingtao Maru** of the D.K.K. Line is due here this afternoon from Dairen via Tsingtao with northern mail and cargo and will be moored alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf.

* * *

The fast Philippine freighter **Lalonche** is expected here tomorrow morning from Manila and will tie up at the lower buoys 20 and 21. She is bringing a consignment of lumber for local discharge in addition to other cargo.

* * *

The **Nagasaki Maru** of the Tao Kaiun Kaisya line is due to sail at 9.30 a.m. today on her return trip to Nagasaki after a 24-hour stay in port. She came into port yesterday and docked alongside the company's Wayside Wharf. Passengers should embark direct from the wharf at least half an hour before sailing time.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Sanko M.	Tsingtao	T.K.K.
Hikubien M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Kidan M.	Korea	N.Y.K.
Tsangyung	Tsingtao	Showa S.
Sensan M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Peikong	Tientsin	D.K.K.

Vessels Sailing

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Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Meinan	Am.	S.V.O.C.
Hoten M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Hsingchang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Fuhsing	Chi.	Tai Ping
U.S.S. Oahu	Am.	—
Tasmania M.	Jap.	Y.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	Garden Jetty
Eritrea	Itl.	Gbt	1-2 B
Lepanto	Itl	Gbt.	1-2 B

CAMERAS

When a person wants to wander, his first thought is to buy a camera; this is the way to capture the sights and thrills of his travels. In Shanghai there are novelties and sights that must be recorded and kept against that time when one leaves the East to settle in the home country. Consult our classified advertisement columns about buying a camera.

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Two ships sailing last week in October.
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Two ships sailing last week in November.

For further particulars apply to American President Lines' Office.

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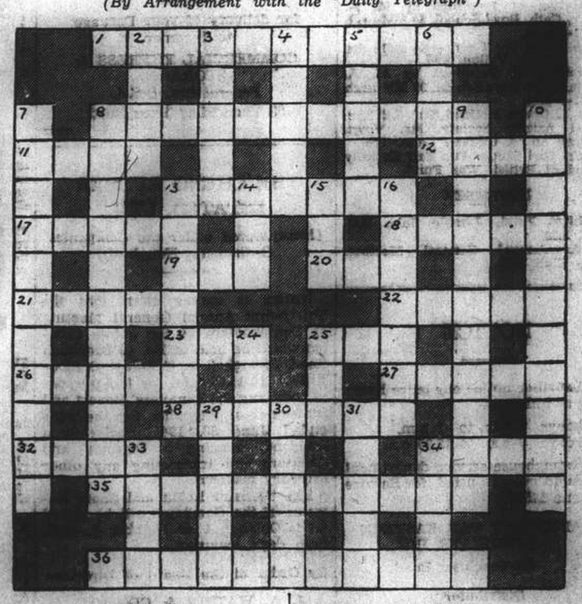
CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 618

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



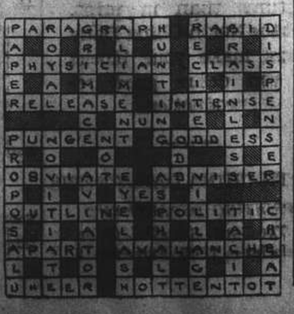
ACROSS

1 Taking no thought for the morrow
8 The assembly to examine a calling
11 One does not receive this as a right
12 One may find them low
13 Take into account
17 Male name
18 More than dislike
19 A silencer
20 If you double him you'll get a handful
21 This circle is well known to Londoners
23 Proverbially hard form of mollusc
23 This iron is a dog
25 A decisive factor in tricky work
26 If a body is this, should one anagram of this it?
27 No boy minds the cane if it's this
28 A descriptive word containing two pronouns
32 Kind of cape
34 A battle
35 Large in the extreme
36 Of the lowest class

DOWN

2 Beams from this may often be seen in houses
3 Split
4 Descriptive of a sound human effort
5 Many mothers have this on their children
6 A retreat
7 These people are certainly not shallow-headed
8 Intelligence that is paradoxically rather rare
9 Does this bird like to spend itself?
10 Space forbids any wide departure from this sphere
13 "Get rain" (anag.)
14 Part of a machine upsets a commanding officer
15 Part of a date, maybe
16 Serious reference to a pillow?
24 This is on a penny
25 Tree
29 What the schoolmaster still has under the lash!
30 Drink it, or eat it
31 A word of welcome
33 A distinct reflection
34 Feminine name

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 617



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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai
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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Tropical air over South-Eastern and Central China. Low area crossing the Yellow Sea east-north-east ward. Variable winds and weather around Shantung. Cloudy, rather fine and warm weather with fresh north-westerly winds over our regions. Cloudy with moderate variable winds over the coast to the south of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 70.0	max. 88.0	min. 70.5	max. 89.8
„ same date last year	min. 62.0	max. 83.0	min. 56.3	max. 84.6

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1941 (17th day of 8th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Oct. 7, 8.15 a.m. registered and 9 a.m. ordinary. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Oct. 7, 8.15 a.m. registered and 9 a.m. ordinary.

Shanghai-Dairen Air Mail close on every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m.

Shanghai-Japan Air Mail close on every Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Oct. 8, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Telegrams: Herald, Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTHS

JACKSON.—On October 5, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Jackson, a daughter—ELIZABETH MARGARET. -4644

LEWIS.—On October 5, 1941, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Hilda (née Berthet) wife of J. G. W. Lewis, a son—EDWARD ROBERT. -4635

CARDS

Mrs. KSENIA DIERKS and FAMILY wish to thank their friends for the kind messages of sympathy and for the beautiful flowers sent during their sad bereavement.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE EMILY MORPHEW and FAMILY wish to thank all friends who sent flowers, expressions of sympathy, and donations to British War Funds during their recent sad bereavement.

The relatives of the late Mr. JOHN MURRIHY wish to thank their friends for the messages of sympathy and for the beautiful floral tributes sent during their recent sad bereavement.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

OCTOBER

7 *German troops entered Rumania (1940)*
7 *Four-hour air raid on Berlin (1940)*

COMING EVENTS

OCTOBER

8 'Old Time Ballads' by W. T. Fulstow, XGDN, 9.30.
9 P.T.H.O.G.A. Reunion 8A Tifeng Rd, 6
9 K.D.S. Jumble Sale, U.C. Hall, 9.30.
10 Exhibition of Paintings by M. A. Radik, Cath. Boys School, 39 Myburgh Rd. 1-6 p.m.
10 Clifford Odets' Drama 'Till the Day I Die' XGDN, 9.30.
11 Exhibition of Paintings by M. A. Radik, Cath. Boys School, 39 Myburgh Rd. 1-6 p.m.
11 Light Opera vocal concert. Salle des Fetes, 11 Rte. Vallon, 8.30
12 Exhibition of Paintings by M. A. Radik, Cath. Boys School, 39 Myburgh Rd. 1-6 p.m.
16 Russ. L. Opera, Holland Girl, 8.45 Lyc.
16 Royal Asiatic Society. Mr. Voigt, Lecture on 'A Chinese Lake.' 5.30.
18 8th Co. Girl Guides Fun Fair Entirely in aid of British War Fund.

NOVEMBER

6 Limbless Fund, Jumble Sale, U.C. Hall, 9.30
7 B.R.A. Annual General Meeting, Race Club, 5.30.

NOTICE

Until further notice our office hours will be as follows:—

Weekdays 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Our Westinghouse service department will remain open as usual, for Service Telephone 14558.

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To: E-F. From E-W.

This is the land of my birth; this is the ground that gave me life.

Strangers come from far away interfering in my daily strife.

Must I tolerate their interference in this—my land that gave me birth?

For this is my land, so dear to me; as your land is to thee.

I venture not across the seas burdening you with decrees.

I welcome you to this my land, and stretch to you my hand.

So whilst neighbours we must be, do not to me that which you wish not done to thee.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at No. 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai on Tuesday, October 7, 1941 at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1941, declaring a dividend, electing a Director and Auditors and transacting any other ordinary business.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 1 to October 7, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
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Shanghai, September 20, 1941. 11408

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begs to announce that from date "Shell" Motor Spirit dispensed from their kerbside pumps will be coloured ORANGE. The colouring is for technical reasons and the quality has in no way been changed.

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Oct. 6 16.00	Oct. 6 21.00	Oct. 6 4.00	Oct. 6 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.98	30.00	29.93	29.95
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.06	—0.09	—0.13	—0.13
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.08	—0.08	—0.05	—0.05
Wind (direction)	SE	ESE	SE	WSW
„ (miles per hour)	9.3	9.9	5.6	6.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	81.3°	73.2°	72.9°	77.7°
Humidity (per cent)	70	97	99	86
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	3	9	8	2
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Oct. 5	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.03	—0.05	30.04
Temperature: min. 63.7° max. 87.4°	75.6°	+0.1°	67.3°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	56.82	—	38.88

Time and Tide	7/10	8/10	9/10	10/10	11/10	12/10	13/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.51	5.51	5.52	5.53	5.53	5.54	5.54
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.33	17.32	17.31	17.29	17.28	17.27	17.26
Moon rises at Shanghai	18.50	19.26	20.06	20.48	21.33	22.21	23.12
Moon sets at Shanghai	7.15	8.08	9.00	9.51	10.42	11.30	12.18
Flood makes Shai. (day)	11.05	11.22	11.37	11.50	12.00	12.40	13.51
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	16.21	16.55	17.25	17.53	6.01	6.30	7.15
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	12.49	13.17	13.49	14.15	14.46	15.35	16.45
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	11.25	11.40	10.80	10.07	8.80	7.35	6.60

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 5th:—Normal and steady pressure in China: unsteady over north Japan. Low area near the Macclesfield. Moderate south-easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy, fine and warm weather.

State on the morning of the 6th:—Fine weather with morning fog. South-south-easterly breezes. Pressure rather normal and falling.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, October 7.	Reg.	Ord.
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton	8.30	9.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	10.30	11.00
Indo-China via Haipheng	A 15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Chefoo Weihaiwei (via Chefoo) and Tientsin	19.30	20.00
WEDNESDAY, October 8.		
Manila and Indo-China	B*20.00	8.30
Amoy and Fukien Province via Amoy	9.00	9.30
Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan Kweichow and Szechuen via Amoy	9.00	9.30
Honolulu U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific	C 14.30	16.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, October 9.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Formosa via Keelung	*20.00	8.00
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	8.30	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	8.00
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00

*The night before.

A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 12.00 on 7th.
B Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 7th.
C Parcel mail for Honolulu and U.S.A., closes at 16.00 on 7th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per available steamer to Singapore.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking daily at 10.30 p.m. (Except Saturdays.)

Hankow at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Anking and Kiukiang at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Tsingtao at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Thursdays.

Tientsin and Peiping daily at 10.30 p.m. (Except Saturdays.)

Haichow, Kweiteh, Tungshan, Tsinan, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Sinsiang, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen at 10.30 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong by the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.

Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Entire S.H.N.R. including Sisoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.

Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and T'tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

(Continued from Yesterday)

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

IN MEMORY OF SERGEANT PILOT ROBERT IRWIN BERKIN R. A. F.

Rielley, Miss Joyce, A.	$5
Savage, Mr/Mrs. F. J. T.	10
Berkin, Catherine M.	100
IN MEMORY OF A. W. SHERIFF	
Joint Committee Shanghai Women's Organization	25
IN MEMORY OF EDWARD NISSIM	
"D.R."	25
IN MEMORY OF FATHER	
Elsie and Jom	50
IN MEMORY OF STAR TALBOT	
Waller, Mrs. E. L.	10
IN MEMORY OF TED PHILLIPS	
Al, Pat and the kiddies	50
QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION	
Shelton, Mr/Mrs. E.	50
	$3,079,336

STERLING

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS	
Knight, T. S.	£5
Baker, Mrs. E. C. Palmer	1
QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS	
Donations.	
Allen, W. D. ....2 "Anon"	5
DONATIONS	
"Anon" .....2 "Anon"	100
	£26,733

King's Daughters Society	
Anonymous	$20
B'nai B'rith Polyclinic and Hospital	
IN MEMORY OF MRS. LUNA BENJAMIN	
H. A. Meyer	$25
M. J. Nathan	50

If you knew nothing about cars, you could buy a Ford on faith, with full assurance that you had bought great value.

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the injured in Air Raids and the brave Army of Red Cross workers who tend them and

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medical equipment by giving to the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation, through

The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

For Sale—Miscellaneous

BULLET-PROOF vests; guaranteed against Mauser bullets, weighing only 12 pounds. Write to E-W 54 Great Western Road, ground floor or telephone 22272. -4647

FUR-COAT, leopard, in very good condition, to be sold at reasonable price. Please telephone 14980, 9-12 noon. -4536

STEEL-STRAPPING European cargo, ¼ in. and 5/16 in. wide, for sale. Box 2745, NCDN. -4558

VACUUM cleaner, table cooker, excellent condition, any reasonable price. 131/438 Museum Road, telephone 17101. -4642

SELLING, two glass show-cases, 20 x 40, $120; 20 x 60, $160. One lady's bicycle, $210. Telephone 75675. -4637

ARTIFICIAL sunlamps Hanau, GE, etc., Sollux irradiation lamp, at reasonable price: 124 Sassoon House. -3572

ILLINOIS white gold filled pocket watch, perfect time-keeper, cost US$50, will dispose for US$25. Address Box 2718, NCDN. 11694

LADIES' new model hats. Orders taken, Veils, flowers, feathers, ribbons, buckles for trimming. Nice selection. Rosette, 135 Seymour. -4595

FURS, embroideries, jewelry, and silverware, bought and sold. The Psychic Shop, 427 Great Western Road. Telephone 21597. Owner Helen Piper. -4611

COMCO recording ink for your barographs, thermographs, etc. Quick-starting, slow-drying and non-clogging. Commercial Scientific Company, Lane 24, 16 Penang Road, Telephone 60531. -3624

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138 Hamilton House. 11690

PAINTINGS, miniatures, crystal lustres, vestibule carpets, crystalware, bronzes, wooden sculptures, exquisite gift objects. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -4364

STAMPS, old and new: Only Hermes Stamp Co. 685 Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 61540. -2224

ARTIFICIAL sunlamps Hanau, GE, etc., Sollux irradiation lamp, at reasonable prices: 124 Sassoon House. -3572

EUROPEAN household linen: Table cover sets, sheets, towels, etc. Coloured artificial silk tablecloths. Cheap. Box 2537, NCDN. -4222

FUR coat, marmot, almost new, large size. Apply telephone 31343. -4562

TEAKWOOD (Luan) chests, carved furniture, direct from factory. Very cheap. 1025 Bubbling Well Road, House 33. -4053

SECONDHAND furniture, carpets, refrigerators, household effects, bought /sold at best prices. G. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat. Telephone 73597. -4505

APPLIQUE aprons, $2.60; bed-spreads, $19; guest towels, 90 cents; riding gloves, $3. Lace and Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 11644

"EUROPEAN Lerman Shoes" and orthopaedic shoes, handmade. Moderate prices. 17 Canton Road, First Floor. -4231

EUROPEAN pure linen sheets, table cloths, napkins, towels, also Rosenthal dinner, tea sets. 1823A Avenue Joffre, Dr. Weiss. -3326

PERSIAN carpet, 9 x 12, and two rugs, high quality. Best condition. Box 2410, NCDN. -3984

Clothing and Fabrics

SHIRTS made to measure. Real silks and English poplins. Reasonable prices. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11711

BEDSHEETS, best imported grades, in all sizes. Table cloths, napkins and household linen in best European pure linen quality. Box 1927, NCDN. -3941

Wanted to Rent

WANTED to rent, two/three-roomed apartment, unfurnished/furnished. Bath and kitchen. Willing to pay reasonable key-money. Concession. Reply Box 2747, NCDN. -4624

FOREIGN bachelor wants furnished room, preferably downtown. Gives guarantee. Price, offer, Post Office Box 1056. -4598

WANTED by foreigner, two/three roomed apartment, any location. Pay good price. Box 2736, NCDN. -4615

WANTED to rent nice apartment or small house in Hongkew. Will take over furniture. Telephone 14325. -4504

Rooms with Board

BELMONT House, 15 Kelmscott Gardens, well-furnished, single/double room. Private bathroom. Excellent food. English-owned. 11647

Furnished Houses

TO LET from November 1 thereabouts, beautiful large residence, 349 Amherst Avenue, seven mow, well furnished, very fine reception rooms. Apply J. S. Potter, China Realty Company, 200 Szechuen Road. 11610

Light Sturdy and Compact LUGGAGE

FOR LAND, SEA and AIR TRAVEL

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COLOURS, DEXTRINE AND VARNISH
853 Loh Ka Pang Road, Nantao, Shanghai. Telephone 14653 -11706

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED experienced foreign tailor. Good salary. Write to Box 2659, NCDN. -4429

WANTED female assistants, speaking fluent English and having experience in sales, office routine. Write in detail. Box 2726, NCDN. -4602

LARGE foreign concern requires an assistant with perfect knowledge of English and Japanese, the latter including reading and writing. Accurate (English) typing essential. Apply stating age and past experience to Box 2686, NCDN. 11673

Business Opportunities

WANTED to cultivate acquaintance with young, educated Chinese who wishes to obtain position in commercial field. Must be willing to put up $200,000, as active partner in sound business with Chinese gentleman. Only serious persons with good intentions need apply. Excellent prospects for right party guaranteed. Box 2743, NCDN. -4645

DRAFT on New York, US$3,600 selling for $77,400. Telephone 30179, Mr. Taylor, 12.30-2.30 p.m. -4596

JAPANESE legal adviser offers his services to nationals (companies or individuals) of any country for the conduct of affairs and safeguard of interests. Secretary Terui, 673 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17289, 19351. 11541

Miscellaneous

PIANO for hire. Also motor-car for sale. Telephone 76120. -4633

MAUSER bullets: the E-W brand of bullet-proof vests will stop the Mauser bullets. V stands for vest. The E-W vest is guaranteed bullet-proof. Telephone 22272. -1780

Garages

WANTED garage for one car near Race Course, nights only. Please address Box 2751, NCDN. -4631

ONE car garage, may utilize as storage space. Box 2740, NCDN. -4640

Chinese Servants

EXCELLENT cook-boy, clean, honest, English-American cooking, first-class cook. Telephone 75259, 9-4 p.m. -4643

EXCELLENT cook-boy, clean, honest, speaks English, good cook, best references, seeks position. Box 2748, NCDN. -4628

34097 Reliance Employment Agency. 1062 Avenue Road. Trustworthy household servants only. Individual, quick service. -4608

WANTED cook-boy and wife amah. Mrs. Jackson, Shanghai Dockyard, telephone 50087. 11698

73148 Central Employment Agency. British. The last word in household servants. Closed Sundays, holidays. -4608

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

ALICE, 360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2. Massage. -4518

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road. Apartment 30, second-floor. -4607

Furnished Apartments

TO LET for bachelor or couple, two-roomed nicely-furnished flat, bathroom to share. Allied or neutrals only. Telephone 76187. -4632

SETTLEMENT/Concession: Luxurious eight, seven, five, four roomed apartments. Modern furniture (to be taken over). Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. -4630

THREE-ROOMED fully-furnished flat, big closed verandah, bathroom, kitchen, telephone, servants' quarters, garden, to let November 1. Western district. Telephone 21158. -4542

FLAT of two adjoining rooms in apartment, use of kitchen, or part/full board, share bathroom, rent $500 exclusive heating. Joffre Ferguson. Telephone 76592. -4607

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.00.

LADY-DENTIST with clientele, seeks position as assistant to established dentist on salary or partnership basis. Reply Box 2752, NCDN. -4634

FOREIGN girl, 19, stenotypist, with office experience, seeks position. Moderate salary. Box 2742, NCDN. -4639

CHINESE university graduate with perfect knowledge of accountancy and secretarial work, seeks any work after office hours. Box 2755, NCDN. -4651

Radios

A few latest model new communication receivers, imported from U.S.A. Apply Box 2733, NCDN. -4609

PSST—Got a sick radio? Telephone 37220, Radio City Service, 1249 Bubbling Well. -4528

RADIO repairs with modern instruments, by foreign expert. Radio Record, 1916 Joffre. Telephone 73109; 8 Chusan Road, 51262. -4541

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 260 Klangse Road, telephone 11995. 11686

DIAL 51140 for accurate repairs at your home. "Radio Expert", 131/438 Museum Road. -4276

WE hire, sell, repair radios. Six American tubes, American parts, beautiful cabinet, world reception, without aerial, $450. Local reception $260. Condor, European Radio Factory, telephone 79760, 270 Route Sayzoong. -4365

Educational

PIANO lessons chord system, easy method, for adult, A1 references, $40 monthly, twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -4465

EXPERIENCED lady teacher gives Russian lessons, grammar and conversation, telephone 74008, 11 a.m.-noon. -4629

GERMAN lessons given by experienced teacher, easy method, for children and adults. Address Box 2750, NCDN. -4629

CHINESE lessons by well-educated Chinese lady, speaking English, French. Telephone 77190 mornings or after 4 p.m. -4653

RUSSIAN language. Experienced, educated lady-teacher. References. Moderate fee. Box 2727, NCDN. -4504

EVEN beginners will become expert bookkeepers, comparatively within short, through my easy and effective method. 969 Avenue Foch, Room 2. -4519

FIGUEIREDO'S School, Shorthand, typewriting. English. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apts., 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 11639

Personal

SERIOUS, attractive Chinese lady wishes meet responsible gentleman for friendship. Box 2745, NCDN. -4640

YOUNG, single Chinese, 24, well-educated, wishes to meet Japanese lady speaking English, for friendship. Address Box 2753, NCDN. -4636

YOUNG Chinese, university graduate wishes meet smart, cultured Chinese lady, below 24, for friendship. Box 2756, NCDN. -4652

FOREIGNER, 36, wishes to meet working girl below 22 for outings. Address Box 2706, NCDN. -4564

YOUNG Briton desires friendship of smart, cultured, young lady. Reply Box 2723, NCDN. -4597

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED, cameras, radios, sewing machines, bicycles, refrigerators, at high prices. Post Office Box 299. -4622

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dress; shoes, carpet, clothing etc. Telephone 34063 Mr. W. Engel. 11681

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household, carpets, refrigerators, machines, pianos, radios, sundry cargo, Telephone 96967, 1234 Avenue Edward VII, George Young. -4609

BOUGHT at highest prices: Jewellery, gold, silver. European Jewellers, Liza Building, 346 Szechuen Road, Room 107. Telephone 14583. -4601

Motor Cars and Cycles

DODGE 1941 luxury liner, leather upholstery; 1936 Balilla sedan. Telephone 14847, office hours. 11710

ECONOMICAL, smart, 6-cylinder coupe. Very good engine, tyres, appearance. Licensed and insured. US$230. Apply Box 2732, NCDN. -4609

1939 Dodge for sale. Box 2688, NCDN. -4514

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange or service motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors authorized Ford Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 11615

USED cars, trucks, bought and sold. 365 Avenue Foch, telephone 83317, ask Mr. Rosenblum. -4419

Animals

LOST, springer spaniel, white and black, vicinity Seymour Road Market. If found please communicate with Hongkew Police Station. Reward. -4646

WANTED immediately Scotch Terrier dog for stud purposes. Registered C.K.C. Telephone 74412.

Rooms without Board

WELL-FURNISHED two-roomed flat, private bath, kitchen, telephone. Available immediately. References. 160/6 Ferry Road, after 5 p.m. -4625

TO LET, furnished southfacing room with verandah, in apartment, for single. All conveniences. Telephone 72116. -4593

NICE convenient rooms to let $15 per day. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. -4630

WELL-FURNISHED room to let, first-class apartment, Petain district. Single person, telephone 74224. -4506

Houses and Land

HOUSES and land in the western district of Shanghai and Hungjao area; if you want to sell or buy, please register with E-W 54 Great Western Road, ground floor. Telephone 22272. -4647

SALE, 20 new first-class foreign terrace-houses in the best part of French Concession. Ideal location for residences. Each house is equipped with steamheating and other modern installations. Property to be sold only in one lot, and not separately. No brokers. Address Box 2349, NCDN. -4426

VACANT land for rent, three mow or more. Rubicon Road. Address Box 2741, NCDN. -4620

Unfurnished Houses

FIRST-CLASS foreign residence with large garden, for rent, 171 Tunsin Road. Five large rooms, sun porch, verandahs, two bathrooms, big kitchen, large servants' quarters, steamheating, telephones, Frigidaire. No key-money. Inspection 10-6 p.m. -4641

Offices, Shops, Godowns

PREMISES wanted for woodworking shop, space required 20 x 40 feet or larger. Electric power current essential. Address Box 2612, NCDN. -4371

OFFICE urgently wanted (one-three rooms), only six hours daily, telephone. Bubbling Well preferred. Rental up to $600. Box 2731, NCDN. 11697

Unfurnished Apartments

1, 2, 2½, 3-roomed apartments under construction best part Bubbling Well. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -4597

NO keymoney. Luxurious four-room apartment with bath, kitchen, 75 Tifeng Road. View: 9-12, 2-5. 11714

ATTRACTIVE six, five, four, three, two, one roomed apartments. All conveniences. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. -4590

ROOMS, flats, apartments, houses, shops, garages available. Apply General Trading Co., 1272 Avenue Joffre. -3916

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